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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,200—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 5 p.m.				
11th June	CALEDONIA	7553	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5284	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7933	MACEDONIA	10509
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	.....	.....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6301
6th Aug	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6322	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	.....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,937	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
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S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th June, at 10 a.m., sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 11th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

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ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
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Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

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Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Decks.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,121	14th June.
NUBIA	H. J. Garrick	3,501	6th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,009	21st "
MASSILIA	Thompson	9,991	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Re-ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN HUGH MIDDLETON MOORE, I.M.S., RESIDENT SURGEON, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

ANY Person having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain MOORE is requested to attach to Lt.-Col. Boyd, I. M. S., Physician-in-charge, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on or before the 11th July, 1904, after which no claims will be admitted.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 21st and 22nd June, 1904, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. H. E. K. PROCTER, who has obtained seven months' leave from the 31st May, 1904.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th June, 1904.

NEW LAW BOOKS,

	Rs. a.
Daniell's Chancery Practice, 2 Vols., 1901 ...	75 12
Chalmer's Bills of Exchange, &c., 1903 ...	15 0
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Wharton's Law Lexicon, 1902	28 8
Brett's Leading Cases in Equity, 1902...	13 0
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Foley's Law affecting Solicitors, 1897	15 12
Hume—William's Evidence on Commission 1903	9 0
Alexander's Indian Lease Law on Torts, 1900 ...	9 0
Rivaz on Indian Limitation, 1903	11 0
Preston's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1901	13 8
Shirley's Leading Cases in Common Law, 1901...	12 0
Chalmer's Negotiable Instruments in India, 1902	8 8
Collett on Indian Specific Relief, 1902	12 0
Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, 1900	20 0
Criminal Law of India, 1901	21 0
Gidvani's Indian Stamp Law, 1904	7 0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Law, 1899	10 0

GOVT. PUBLICATIONS.

BOMBAY GAZETTEER, by Sir J. M. Campbell, describing Geographical, Historical, Political and Commercial features of Places mentioned :—

Bombay P. I.—History, Rs. 3-12 ; P. II—Trade and Fortifications, Rs. 3-12 ; P. III—Administration, Rs. 4-8, in all Rs. 12 ; Gujrat History, Rs 3-12 ; Gujrat Hindus, Rs. 3-8 ; Gujrat Population Rs. 3, in all Rs. 10-4. Kokan, Rs. 4 ; Rutnagiri and Sawantwadi, Rs. 3-14 ; Kolaba and Janjira, Rs. 3-12. ; Khandesh, Rs. 4-10 ; Kanara, 2 parts, Rs. 5-8 ; Nasick, Rs. 5 ; Ahmednuggur, Rs. 5-5 ; Poona 3 parts, Rs. 11-10 ; Satara, Rs. 4-12 ; Sholapur, Rs. 3-14 ; Belgaum, Rs. 4-8 ; Dharwar. Rs. 5-12 ; Bijapur, Rs. 5 ; Kolhapur, Rs. 3-12; and Botany of the Bombay Presy., Rs. 3-8

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	Rs. A
Tod and McGibbon's Marine Engineers, 2 vols Questions., 1903	8 12
Marryat's Specifications, Rates and Notes on Work	
P. W. D. (Bombay Presidency), 1902... ...	6 0
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Seaton's Marine Engineering Rules, Tables, 1903 ...	6 4

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		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	3	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	13	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	9	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	3	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	3	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is eally a trying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Bayaon & Co., &c., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENT

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903

ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Maunday,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared yearly on 31st March.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Companies.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... „ Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND: THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

GENERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 160,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. CLAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 9.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 9-16	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	98	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	106	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 1-2	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 9-16	= + 1-16
3 months hence	25 9-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	55 1-2	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Parischeques	25'20	= + 1 1-2
Berlin	20'41	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'87 5-8	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' eight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „ „	2 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8
8 „ „ Finch Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= unchanged
6 months' eight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-8 per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 4,90,000 at 1s. 4d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 1-2, value.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 1-4 J.-J., sellers } easier.
Brown 30 J.-J., sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 1-4 J.-A., sellers, easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Zairloch.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·62 — S. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-4 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed firm.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6'37	6'31	6'04
+ 5	+ 5	+ 4
Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'59	5'54	5'57
+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	
5'21	5'21	
+ 5	+ 5	

Receipts at U. S. Ports 2,000
Do. last year ..... 8'0
Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil
Do. do Continent ..... Nil

In New York—

Spot	11·20 + 20
Futures, month of July	11·03 + 23
Do. do. December	9·72 + 19

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 13-16 + 5-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·39 + 20
Do. do. Dec.	9·52 + 17
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 9th June, 1904:—

Cotton	4,727 bales.
Wheat	30,521 qrs.
Linseed	127,828 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	12,314 „
Gingellyseed	1,408 „
Poppyseed	6,723 „
Groundnuts	59 „
Castorseed	1,701 „
Rice	3,433 „
Myrabolams	3,313 „
Cotonseed	3,449 „
Mowrasced	8 „
Gram	1,518 „
Joowar	4,315 „
Maize	Nil „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY JUNE 10.

We experienced a welcome change in the weather on Wednesday morning, and since then have had moderately heavy rain in Bombay and the surrounding neighbourhood. The official monsoon has not yet arrived and we are informed that the rain is due to a cyclonic disturbance. But it has been duly reported as having advanced up the Malabar Coast and it is now extending to the Guzerat and Kathiawar districts. Light rains are advised as having fallen in some of the Berar stations and as far as Nagpur.

There is little change to record in the position of our markets. The disappointing fluctuations in the price of American cotton has caused a depressed feeling in our local markets. Buyers are holding off and are only securing lots for their immediate requirements. Exporters are doing very little and the Mills are purchasing from hand to mouth. On the other hand, holders, having now stocked their cotton in godowns are not anxious sellers in view of the statistical position of the staple. This remark however, does not apply to Broach, which is pressed for sale on account of the deterioration of this quality in the monsoons. The seeds' markets have rallied somewhat during the week under review and a small advance has taken place in some descriptions with a moderate enquiry from exporters and speculators. Sterling exchange has remained easy and Council Bills were allotted at one thirty-second below last week's rates. The money market is very quiet with a superabundance of available funds. A shipment from Melbourne to India and Ceylon of £450,000 was advised this week. The Rupee paper market was steady with some enquiry for ready stock early in the week. Freights continue steady with only a moderate business reported booked since last mail left.

COTTON.

The bearish tendency continues in advices received from Liverpool and America. Prices are gradually giving way and quotations are now well below those current at this time last year in New York and New Orleans, and about the same in Liverpool. It is reported that some of the Lancashire Mills are again working full time, but the depression in the trade in America is very marked. We may presume that advices from growing crops are very favorable as the margin between prices for this season's crop and those for forward delivery of new cotton, remains very wide. The Agricultural Bureau report gives the average condition of the cotton-states as 83 per cent. But comparing these early reports in former years they only show how unreliable they are to form any estimates of the actual harvest

The following are the daily prices of spot Middling in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report.

	Liverpool	New York.
June 3rd	6·72	12·00
„ 4th	6·74	11·75
„ 6th	6·62	11·60
„ 7th	6·50	11·80
„ 8th	6·70	11·70
„ 9th	6·62	11·90

In our local market we have little change to report during the week. Business continues to drag and buyers are scarce. The Official quotations show a decline of Rs. 2 to 3, in Bengals, Oomras and Dharwars, Rs. 7 in Broach, Rs. 6 in Comptas and Westerns, and Rs. 5 in Dharwars.

The enquiry from buyers remains almost entirely confined to the Mills, as exporters both for Europe and Japan are practically out of the market. A continuance of such a meagre demand must eventually cause a further decline in prices. The only hope of a reaction lies in the fact that the present statistical position of the staple may tempt speculators in America to go for a Bull movement in July, before the new crops come to Market but any reliance on such a movement becomes more and more visionary as the season progresses towards its close. A recurrence to full time in Lancashire may cause somewhat higher prices in Americans, but it is doubtful if that would affect East Indians to any extent as supplies of our crops are fairly abundant in Europe. A demand from Japan may assist holders of stocks in Bombay.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales
Receipts for the week	41,850
Receipts from 1st Oct. to June 9th	19,02,850
Shipments for week to Europe	22,007
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	723
Total	23,333
Shipments from 1st Oct. to June 9th	
Europe	9,12,995
Japan	2,39,911
China	22,100
Coast Ports	13,050
Total	11,88,056
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	2,012
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	154

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... steady.
Estimated sales ... bales 7,000
Imports ... do 10,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
6'41	6'35	6'15
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
Sept-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'09	5'04	5'07
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	
5'31	5'30	
+ 7	+ 7	

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	241	227	218	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	252	239	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	252	239	...	„
Oomrawatee (deserip tions) M.-G.	253	245	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	240	232 „
Jalgaum do.	...	...	241	233 „
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	246	... „
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	} 254	247		„
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	255	240	...	„
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	258	251	...
Broach (M.-G.)	„	280	270	... „
Surat (M.-G.)	...	302	292	... „
Bhownugger (M G.)	...	256	242	... „
Do. (H.-G.)	...	253	239	229 „
Muttia (M. G.)	...	...	248	235 ...
Bagalkote	...	...	...	... 240
Dhollera (M.-G.)	...	258	241	234
Do (H. G.	...	255	241	231 F G F
Compta	...	...	...	263 255
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	...	263 255
Westerns	...	...	...	243 235

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

There has been an improvement all round in our seeds markets, and it appears that the demand from the other side is also a little better. The steadier tone in Linseed advised at the close of our last mail report continued this week, and a fairly large business was done at advancing rates by exporters as well as speculators. The price was raised about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. In Rapeseed the tendency is also better with quotations about 7 annas over last mail's rates, and more business passing. Poppyseed is firmer in sympathy with other oilseeds, with small enquiry prices were reduced a little, but the lower rate brought out buyers and we close steady at one anna over last week. Castorseed is steady with only a small business passing. Wheat is quiet and we hear of little doing for export in the bazaar.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton	41,856 bales
Wheat	1,80,441 cwts
Linseed	1,92,405 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	82,029 „
Gingellyseed	19,977 „
Poppyseed	38,518 „
Groundnuts	379 „
Castorseed	18,737 „
Rice	1,08,062 „
Myrabolams	20,337 „
Cottonseed	21,408 „
Mowrasced	1,059 „
Gram	20,180 „
Jowar	44,060 „
Maize	189 „

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady	Rs.	a.	p.	B a.p
Ready	5	5	0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0	4 15 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	9	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady				
Ready	5	4	0	
Castorseed—Tone steady				
Ready	2)	0	0	21 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Soft red Ahmedabad	... Rs	26	1-2
Club, No. 1	... Rs.	27	

FREIGHT.

The market remains steady, but there is little actual business reported, and shippers are looking forward to easier rates. Sellers, however, are not giving way, and quotations are more or less the same as for last mail. For July shipment we hear bookings were reported at 14s. 6d. seeds, picked ports. The steamer Clan Macalister was reported fixed at 15s. one p.p. June-July loading, and later on the steamer Welsh Prince at 14s. 6d. July loading one p.p. This latter fixture has caused an easier tone in the market. We quote:—

June shipment, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. seeds, 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. wheat, and 16s. to 17s. 6d. cotton, according to port required. July shipment 14s. 6d. and August to December 14s. p.p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do	19th May	4 do
Bank of Bengal do	19th May	4 do
Bank of Madras do	31st May	5 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th May last, as compared with that of the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Public Deposits	48,13,533	Decrease.
Other Deposits	21,91,011	Decrease.
Sundries	1,08,429	Increase.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	6,37,001	Increase,
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Securities	2,73,338	Increase,
Do. do.	15,31,765	Decrease,
Bills discounted & purchased	11,79,739	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	17,82,652	Decrease,
Sundries	29,897	Increase,
Cash	56,25,334	Decrease.

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of 20·03 lakhs,

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 4·41 lakhs, and that of the Bank of Madras, a rise of 5 1-2 lakhs. The official rate in the three Presidency Banks remains unaltered during the week. Large shipments of gold are en route from Australia, and the tone of the money market remains very easy. Banks are not quoting for short fixed deposits, and the rate for call money is 2 1-2 per cent.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 31st May:—

Silver coin	10,28,87,947
Gold coin and bullion	17,02,81,837
Silver held as security	nil
Total of notes in circulation	Rs. 37,25,72,700.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 63·60 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday fifty lakhs was put up but only 40·90 lakhs were taken up in the proportion of 33·90 lakhs in Bills at 1 31-32, and 11·00 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at Is. 4d. tenderers at these rates receiving 12 per cent. For next week the amount to be allotted is unchanged at fifty lakhs. An extra allotment of 4·90 lakhs in bills has since been advised at Is. 4d.

The mail of the 27th May brings £70,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	33,10,000
Bombay	„	12,10,000
Madras	„	5,00,000
Total	Rs.	53,30,000.

The mail of the 3rd June brings £ 120,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,70,000
Bombay	„	20,90,000
Madras	„	24,00,000
Total	Rs.	63,60,000

The mail of the 10th June brings £ 250,000 silver and £ 50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	25,20,000
Bombay	„	11,30,000
Madras	„	7,30,000
Total	Rs.	43,80,000

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet throughout the week: but at the close there is a steadier feeling. Quotations have been more or less unchanged, and the only item to record is the fact that 3 months' sight D A credits were placed at 1s. 4 1/8d openly: Even at this rate the supply of mercantile bills was scarce. In Bank paper 1s. 4d demand has always been obtainable, though at one time it was not generally quoted, and Telegraphic Transfer is 1s. 3 31-32d. The allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday was at one-thirty second below last week's rates, but applications must have been very large as tenderers received only 12 per cent. Forward quotations are the same as last mail. The steadier tone at the close is due to Calcutta advices. There is a freer supply of bills there at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months, sight and 1s. 4 1/4d 6 months' sight, and Bank Telegraphic Transfer is said to be available there at 1s. 4d.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d to 1-3
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-4d. to 7-32
French Francs 8 do do	169 3-4 169 1-2
Marks 30 do do	123 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	133
Shanghai 30 do do	185
Japan 30 do do	148 1 2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market has fluctuated slightly during the week under review. There was a good enquiry for cash paper early in the week, when the price advanced to 98-4, but at the close it has declined to about 98. The rate for account has ruled 3 to 4 annas lower than for cash. Business is slack in the bazaar and there is nothing of much importance doing.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs.	98-0	0
3 1-2 per cent 30th June	Rs.	97-12	0
3 per cent ready	Rs.	86-4	

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	105 0
4 per cent „ „	1930	105 8
4 per cent „ „	1932	105 3½
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	103 4
4 per cent „ „	1943	104
5 per cent „ „	Tanna	116 117
5 per cent „ „	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust	1959	104
4 per cent „ „	1962	104

Local Corporation bonds have been in demand and prices have advanced since last mail.

BULLION.

The price of silver has advanced during the week in sympathy with the London markets. The Indian off-take is about 40 bars a day and as our rates keep under parity owing to a big stock, the Banks have not been able to make any sales. In gold there is a small business passing.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay	24	0	0
English Shell Sovereigns	15	2	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ready Ready	65	4	0
Do. 1st settlement	65	4	0
Do. 2nd do.	64	14	0

PIECE-GOODS.

We have practically no change to report, prices are about the same, there is very little demand for spot goods, and no enquiry for new goods, the decline in American cotton keeping dealers back.

LOCAL YARNS.

The Yarn Market in the early part of the week was dull with prices inclined to be slightly easier in sympathy with the drop in cotton in the Home markets. At the close we are steady with a better demand and prices unchanged. Both Hongkong and Shanghai report quiet but steady markets.

METALS.

In copper and yellow metal the market is steady, Business is reported in copper at £65 15s, but nothing was done in yellow metal owing to the disparity, between home and local prices. Iron and steel are quiet with little fresh business passing in offices. Spelter and quicksilver have declined at home and are quieter here.

SHARES.

The market was steady during the week under report. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,290, Commercials are steady at Rs. 48. In Railway Companies. Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Company shares have improved to Rs. 505. Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 396 1/4. Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 100. In Press shares, Mofussils are unchanged at and about Rs. 527 1-2, New Berars at Rs. 945, New Indians at Rs. 165, Hingolees are quiet at Rs. 142 1-2 Vulkarts have changed hands at Rs. 1,085. In Mill shares, Centrals are unchanged at Rs. 1,500, Swadeshis at Rs. 520. Davids at Rs. 225, Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs. 400, Chinas to Rs. 610 cum-dividend, Currimbhais to Rs. 665 cum-dividend Standards have advanced to Rs. 385 X.-D. Southern Marathas are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 115. Manekji Petits have advanced to Rs. 2,065 X.-D. During the week and closed at Rs. 2,040. Morarji's have improved to Rs. 1,720 and Sholapurs to Rs. 1,830, Jamsheds are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 77 1-2. Queen Mill shares have improved to Rs. 515 X.-D, Ripons are unchanged as Rs. 405. Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 710. Laxmi cotton have improved to Rs. 850, Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs, 345. In miscellenous list, Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 156, Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 7,475, quarter shares at Rs. 1,875. Kemps are quiet at Rs. 250, Treachers are steady at Rs. 552 1-2, C. D. Bombay Telephones have improved to Rs. 26. Oriental Life Assurance Company shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 137 X. D. and Port Cannings at Rs. 425. The rest are unchanged.

THE MARKET IN PRECIOUS STONES.

STRAINED SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

PEARL and diamond merchants in Bombay complain of almost complete stagnation in the local market for precious stones. This is ascribed to the war in the Far East, and also to the exceptionally large find of pearls in the Ceylon fisheries. So serious has the situation become that it is reported that in some cases failures are likely to occur amongst the native merchants. The difficulty has arisen owing to the tightness of the money market at home consegent upon the large demands of the belligerent nations. The demand for jewellery has considerably fallen off in the London and Paris markets of late, and large consignments of these precious articles from this port are lying unsold there. Prices, in consequence, have also considerably fallen off, and is stated that shroffs, who have made advances on consignment of these articles, are becoming impatient. Their demands for the return of advances before the due date has led to a number of failures during the past week and much anxiety prevails as to the future of the market. A meeting of a number of native merchants was held in Javeri Bazaar yesterday and it was resolved that the demand the shroffs for the return of advance before due date was unjustifiable and likely to cause failures in the market, and that the merchants should refrain from making payments before due date. The future of the market is gloomy and the chances of recovery in prices seem to be very remote in face of the two important factors which have tended to cause the stagnation. The European firms, who also advance money on consignments, have also become very anxious.

UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE WIRES IN BOMBAY.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation to assist the Commissioner in all matters arising in connection with the purchase of the Tramways has submitted, the following report, regarding the renewal of the agreement with the Bombay Telephone Company giving permission to them to maintain their Telephone wires over the public streets or other property vested in the Corporation:—

The Committee have carefully considered the matter in consultation with the Commissioner and Mr. Justice Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, and with their approval, the Commissioner has arrived at an understanding with the Telephone Company that, subject to the conditions mentioned below and to matters of detail being satisfactorily settled the Corporation is to be recommended to give to the Company a 50 years' agreement to run concurrently with the Government of India's License to the Company, i.e., from 18th March 1903. The conditions agreed to by the Company are:—(1) That within 12 months from the receipt of written notice from the Municipal Commissioner requiring them to do so, the Company shall remove and lay underground any of their existing or future overhead wires which the Commissioner may consider it advisable to have so laid. (2) That the above condition is to mean that the work must be completed within the period named. (3) That should the Company fail—(a) to commence the work within the first month of the said period, or (b) thereafter to carry it on with such expedition as will in the opinion of the Commissioner enable them to complete it within that period, the Commissioner shall have the right to remove such overhead wires himself at the cost the Company, (4) That the Commissioner's requisition for removal of any of particular overhead wire or wires shall be conclusive on the point. The Committee beg accordingly to recommend that sanction be given to an agreement being made with the Telephone Company on the Conditions above stated in addition to the conditions of the Corporation's previous agreement with the Company. The Telephone Company have expressed the hope that in view of the large expenditure before the Company in having to duplicate all their wires and resort to an under-ground service over a considerable area, the Corporation will be prepared to agree to grant some modification of the present scale of rent. The Committee regret they are unable to recommend any reduction of the rent at present paid by the Company which is Rs. 3,000 per annum, at the rate of Rs. 1 per annum per quarter of a mile of wire for any shorter distance, subject to a maximum annual charge of Rs. 10 in respect of any one wire.

The Telephone Company have already laid underground wires from their Mandvie station to the corner of Shaik Memon street opposite the Crawford Markets and have pulled down the overhead cables between those two points. These wires which remained 112 have been carried through zinc pipe and in order to protect the pipe from being injured during road excavations, it has been covered with cast iron pipe. The extension of underground service to other parts of the city will depend upon how these underground cables work during the rainy season.

A MODERN FLORA MACDONALD.

OLD-WORLD ROMANCE OF THE HIGHLANDS.

IN the little town of Tain just now "Our Lady Constance" is the one engrossing theme of conversation, says the "Daily Express." The villagers never tire of talking of her, whether to speak of her zebra driving, her shooting in Somaliland, or of her adventures in the hills of Norway, where she captured a young but exceedingly bad-tempered bear. The beast, its temper still vindictive except when Lady Constance is at hand, is now in the London Zoo. But they want that bear at Tain.

Lady Constance Stuart Richardson—nee Lady Constance McKenzie—is called the Flora Macdonald of the twentieth century, and not without some reason. She harbours in her vigorous and graceful personality an unconventionality that startles even the unconventional. There is about her a strong savour of old-world romance and Scottish feudalism that greatly delights the dour Highlander.

Up in Ross the solemn people are still waiting for the House of Lords to decide whether there is any hope for the future welfare of babes who are not of the "elect." But at the same time they take a fascinated pleasure in the many exploits of the far-flung Lady Constance.

Her unconventional wedding of three weeks ago, a wedding not altogether unreminiscent of Lochinvar and similar romantic tales, has been followed by a somewhat unconventional honeymoon. One might almost say indeed, that her honeymoon has not yet begun nor will begin until Tuesday next, when Lady Constance and her husband start upon a wedding tour that embraces half the earth.

MEDIEVAL FEAST.

Lady Constance would not leave until she had taken an adequate farewell of all her loved and loving people, the tenantry and retainers of the Cromartie estate. So to begin with, she gave them as she herself put it, "A right good time of it," and there were rejoicings on a big scale. On the night of her wedding day 200 guests sat down to dinner, and were entertained with mediæval lavishness within the walls of her old home. And two nights afterwards close upon a thousand guests thronged the stately mansion by the Moray Firth and sang and danced and feasted till the dawn dispersed them.

Then there was a great farewell at midday to all the children of the district, and Lady Constance with her streaming hair was the blithest and the most light-hearted child of all.

Her passion for athletics was given full play. She marshalled all the girls and made them romp as they had never romped before. There was a tremendous tug of war with Lady Constance with her sleeves rolled up as the captain on one side and a girl friend as captain of the other. And Lady Constance pulling with all her heart, tugged her team to victory.

But these rejoicings over, the bridegroom had to suppress his gaiety of heart and go away to preside solemnly over the inductive dinner of the new minister of his native parish. Lady Constance went another way and while her husband was attending to his ecclesiastical duties she spent the time in fishing and shooting. Two days later they both returned to Tarbet House amid still more rejoicings.

ROUGH RIDING.

The next morning Lady Constance was seen doing battle royal with a horse that is the terror of her stables. She brought her mounts to order, and then was off across country over fences, over walls, and over streams to fetch medicine from a near-by town for a sick old clansman and when she came back she brought with her a Gaelic Bible printed in type of a particularly large size for this Maggie, whose eyes are growing dim and whose spectacles are not quite strong enough. It is such acts as these, springing spontaneously from a generous heart, that make "Our Lady Constance" so beloved and bring forgiveness even for her bagpipe playing and her cross sword dancing in a land where dancing and bagpipe playing have both been banned as institutions of the devil.

Within a few days of her marriage, Lady Constance was seen with her hair streaming out behind her, and the tartan of her clan flapping round her knees, speeding like a mountain deer across the grounds of Tarbet House.

In her run she came across a high stone wall, which proved to be no impediment. She placed her hands upon the coping stone, and lightly vaulted over, somewhat to the astonishment of an ancient lady on the further side. Following the swiftly receding apparition, the old crone shook her head and chuckled with unchanted disapproval. "Ay ay," she said, "she's as wild as ever; but, Lord bless her, she's a good, kind soul."

And there you have a summary so brief and yet complete as to be almost epigrammatic of the character of Lady Constance and the way in which the folk of Ross regard her.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOUISON-CRAUFURD—June 4, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Major J A Houisin-Crauford 107th Pioneers, of a son.
SMITH—June 5, at Madras, to Mr and Mrs H M Smith a son.
YATES—June 7, at Winston, Kilpauk, the wife of T A Yates, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDNEY—WILLIAMS—June 1, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Chaplain, W G Goldney, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to Lilian Augusta, daugater of the late Rev D F Williams, Senior Chaplain, Bengal.

DEATH.

BOSE—June 1, at Patiala, Selina, the loved wife of E Bose Punjab Irrigation Department.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 9·41m., 9·19a. Low water, 2·53m., 3·23a.
P. and O

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Large Parties can also be served in the Private Dining Rooms or on the Terrace.
THE HOTEL ORCHESTRA will now play regularly during Dinner on Tuesday and Friday Evenings from 8 to 10 p.m.
THE BILLIARD ROOM, with Three New Billiard Tables, and the
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Specialty
German Beer ON DRAUGHT.
MESSRS. HENRY SEIFERT & SONS, Vienna, have exhibited a New French Billiard Table in the Billiard Room of the above Hotel.
MOTOR CARS and Private Carriages can be had on Hire by the Day, Week, or Month.
LARGE STOCKS are held of Selected WINES and LIQUORS, especially bottled for the "TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL, as also Wines from the Carlton Hotel, London, and Hotel Ritz, Paris.
MONTHLY or PERMANENT Residents can now have Rooms from Rs. 180 to 200 per mensem.

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WAR NEWS.
THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aratoon Apear, 2,930 tons Captain E. Foy, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Euterpe, 2,398 tons, captain J. R. Gibson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Vadala, 2104 tons, captain J. Skinner sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Island a, 3,360 tons, captain J. Andersons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 28th May with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Trefels, 3020 tons, Captain R. Feltrup, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 27th April, with a general cargo 113 cases of explosives.

THE city Line steamer City of Madrid, 3,134 tons, Captain W. W. Grouhour, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo and one saloon passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Aden 2nd June, with a general cargo and 99 deck passengers. During the voyage one death occurred from natural cause.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Mousoori, 1,735 tons captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with 634 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage seven deaths occurred among pilgrims from old age and general debility.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, the 9th instant, should be regarded as a half weather working day for steamers in the Docks.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

"Storm Signal. Weather disturbed in North-East Arabian Sea, where storm may be developing. Hoist cautionary signals."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone.....Comdr Jones .....Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Cap't M R Hill.....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast ..Lt Comdr E C Somerville..Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....De Berry .....31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner-.... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence .....Lt Comdr Rowsell.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator..Comdr T R Heming Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi.. ....
Do Karoo.. ....
Do Pathan .. ..

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Fagal Karim	636	Nacoda		G Muthwani
Paltana	1324	Lemarchand		M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank		M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland		M M & Co
Oriadale	2303	Hamilton		W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe		M M & Co
Canara	1416	Carey		M M & Co
Shahnoor	3198	Davison		T Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin		H C Joosub
Uriana	3384	Thomson		M M & Co
Aragon Apear	2931	Foy		The Bombay Co
Kalibia		Tait		W & A Graham & Co
India	2291	Forbes		M M & Co
Gibraltar	473	Knagg		W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2104	Spinner		M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Babb		M M & Co
[illegible]	699	[illegible]		F Campbell and Co
St Dunstan	2776	Furlay		K Nixon & Co
Muttra	2385	Alexander		M M & Co
Lavada	2124	Hodgson		M M & Co
Mousoori	1735	Hannadi		B & P S N Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson		M M & Co
Trifels	3020	Feltrup		Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Siwaledale	2347	Mumphip	Antwerp	10-6	M M & Co
B	City of Madrid	3135	Greenhorn	Karachi	11-6	W & A G & Co
C	Tokio	2451	Jones	Hull	12-6	F Muir & Co
D	Fazilka	3460	Wilson	London	15-6	M M & Co
E	City of Oxford	3963	Halley	Karachi	11-6	K Nixon & Co
G	Mosheri	1110	Storey	Aden	11-6	B & P S N Co
H	Bundesrath			Zanzibar		A Strandes
K	Asturi	2924	Newly	Mauritius	13-6	G H Joosub
O	Ikbu	758	Erikson			M S E Anglia
P	Trovan	360	Sheppard	Antwerp	10-6	W & A G & Co
Q	Euterpe	2386	Gibson	Dunkirk		Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Kaver	533	Ahmed	Bhownagar	11-6	Sphd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hogsein	Karachi	10-6	Sphd & Co

30 Ton Crane.

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Karachi	10-6	Sphd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Ghusan	2852	Palmer	China	15-6	P & O Co
2	Olympia	3269	Osborne	Liverpool	12-6	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	15-6	G Ferrary
4	Ischia	274	Magazini	China	11-6	G Ferrary
5	Florida	2042	Mathews	Calcutta	12-6	J M & Co
6	Oriental	3.85	Spicer	Aden	13-6	P and O Co
8	Alavia	1973	Peel	Aden	11-6	E Tajbhoy
9	Counsellor	3148	Lowe	Liverpool	12-6	K Nixon & Co
10	Malta	3900	Daniel	London	11-6	P & O Co
13	Dwarka	749	Rothwell	Karachi	11-6	M M & Co
15	Hanzada	1350	Cutler	Dundee	11-6	M M & Co
16	Kirklee	2275	Dermody			F M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Lindula	2180	Tucker	D'goa Bay	11-6	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Lawada s	Hodgson	Aden June 2
10	Mousoori s	Hannah	Jeddah May 29
	Islanda s	Anderson	Calcutta May 28

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Aratoon Apear, Foy, for Calcutta
" Euterpe, Gibson, for Dunkirk
" City of Madrid, Greenhorn, for Karachi

The steamer Mousoori, entered for loading yesterday for Jeddah, etc.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Names.	Tons.	From
7	Gawalior	2269	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
7	Thorndale	1971	Bombay
7	Vedra	2622	Aloe Bay
7	Varcoonda	1949	Rangoon
7	Aquila (ship)	1938	South America
8	Arroyo	2307	Bombay

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
1	Falls of Kollie	Calcutta
5	Clan Macfarlane	Cocanada
7	Bihara	Rangoon
8	Landaura	Rangoon

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 9th instant.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived in London on the morning of the 9th instant.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th inst.
The P and O Co's steamer Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. yesterday
The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 9th instant, via Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counseller s—188 bales wool H A M Cosman; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 201 cwt gum, V Maddowjee; 200 cwts gum J Nurbheram
Olympia s—91 bales wool J Karra 22 bales wool, H Mithani and Co; 42 bales wool and 24 bales goat hair H and H Hassum; 9 bales goat hairs and 40 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—15 bales yarn, Killick Nixon and Co; 12 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2 bundles carpets Tellery and Staurides 307 cwt maize J A Begbie and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—902 cwts teaseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Provan s—110 bales cotton The Bombay and Co 9 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 16 bales cotton Ralli Bros
Kalibia s—337 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Florida s—600 bales cotton 1000 cwts teaseed and 1506 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 21000 cwts linseed A Blaschock and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 5,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers
R Rubattino; 110 bales Valkart Bros

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—13 cwts cottonseed V Yestwant and Co; 10) bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—75 bales twist G Ebrahim and Co; 1500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 44 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 210 cwts Sharkins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 190 cwt Sharkins A Chagla and Co

MOTORING MENDICANTS.

THE beggars of San Francisco are becoming very independent. They recently formed a Trust and made rules prohibiting the public from contributing alms of less than half-a-dollar. Now they are buying motor-cars and making house to house visitations in style. In California everyone makes a point of being very generous, and the motoring beggars are gathering in a heavy harvest of dollars. When they run out of petrol they beg it from motorists, so that their transportation is not costly, and they also acquire second-hand tyres and motor clothing. They pick up the scrapings and leavings of the garages. When they have no whisky they drink petrol cocktails, which they say are very palatable. It is said that they use second-hand number-plates and the half-expired driving licenses of deceased motorists. The tramps who have no motor-cars find that they are being driven out of business, and they threaten to secede from the Beggar's Trust and cut rates—that is accept forty-nine cents, and take all the trade from the fifty cent motoring plutocrats, says "Motoring Illustrated."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th June.

1 Copies of the Annual Report 1903-1904 have been received from the Press and can be obtained on application at head-quarters.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ECONOMY
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

No confirmation has been received of the extraordinary rumours, of which a contemporary's special cabelgram told us yesterday, to the effect that Port Arthur had fallen, that the Japanese position in the Kwangtung peninsula is precarions, that the Vladivostock squadron has joined that of Port Arthur, that a naval battle is ensuing and that the Japanese have lost four ships. We do not expect anything in the shape of a confirmatory telegram of the former part of the message for sometime to come, or of the latter portion at all. The former probably emanates from Singapore whence all manner of extraordinary stories have come of late; while the latter is a sample of what the Russian authorities prepare for home consumption—events which they hope may come true, but which never by any chance, do. Port Arthur will fall if the Japanese can possibly take it; no matter what sacrifice of life it may cost. They are fully alive to the enormous moral effect its capture must produce and they are well aware that had they left it, as was at first suggested, to starve into submission, General Kuropatkin would have spared no effort to relieve it. Port Arthur certainly is about to fall, if not already fallen. We have it authoritatively stated that the Japanese have made several combined sea and land attacks and that the Russians have given leave to the Chinese subjects there to clear out and so effect an economy in the consumption of provisions. The determined nature of the attack may be gathered from the statement that for four days past a battle has been raging north of Port Arthur and that it has been necessary to employ the whole of the troops in repelling it. It goes without saying that the fall of Port Arthur must be attended by great loss of life. The strength of the attacking force we have not been told, but it is stated on fairly good authority that the defenders number ten thousand soldiers and seven thousand blue-jackets.

It was stated a week ago that Port Arthur had provisions calculated to be sufficient to enable its garrison to withstand a siege of five months. In the same message we were told that the men were already on half rations. Either the former half of the story or the latter is inaccurate. It would be absurd to begin the starvation of the garrison so early in the day. If they are already on half rations, we may take it that their supply is very much less than enough to last five months. Numerous messages from the garrison have been received, and in each case we are asked to believe that the Commandant expresses himself contentedly as to the outlook. It cannot be denied that the Russians show a bold face and die very gamely, while the cool manner in which their friends in high places lie and turn disasters into victories is nothing short of marvellous. The statement of the Chinese refugees that there are now but three large ships and a number of small ones in the harbour at Port Arthur, receives some sort of confirmation this morning in the telegram which tells us that the Japanese in clearing the mines at Talienwan found two Russian vessels submerged—one of them being presumably the Boyarin. Nothing is more probable. The Russian ships had not sufficient coal to admit of their proceeding to sea and to leave them alongside the wharves meant their certain destruction or capture. The only course open was to submerge those of least practical value in the hope that at no far distant date they might be able to recover them. With mines at hand and little chance of interruption, the Japanese will anticipate the date of their refloating, if that is practicable. If not, the sunken ships will very soon be blown to pieces, with others to follow at no distant date. The junction of the Vladivostock squadron with that of Port Arthur will be most probably effected in a similarly inglorious and piecemeal fashion—a junction of wrecks, not of fighting ships.

Something like four months elapsed before the tide of war in South Africa turned in favour of the British troops. Prophets foretold a similar change in the Far East. Four months have gone without any sign of the tide of Japanese fortune receding. North of Pulantien a series of fights occurred during the past week and it was declared that this would see the turn. But we find that these Russians, though constantly re-inforced, retreated, and after a third encounter fell back on Telissu with the Japanese holding them fast by the heels. All the success which has so far attended the Russians has been in encounters with dimunitive bands of scouts. In these they have now and again killed more than they lost. As quickly as they receive reinforcements, the Japanese do likewise and further they are using Dalny, the Russian model city, as a base and landing their troops there. If the garrison at Port Arthur is really so strong as is represented, it is remarkble they have not sallied forth and completed the destruction of the place. That they are devoting their energies to the strengthening of Port Arthur there can be little doubt. The continuous explosions, of which reports are heard, can only indicate the quarrying of stone for the construction of additional batteries. It is not in the least probable that the Russians are destroying their ships and ammunition preparatory to an unconditional surrender. All the Russian correspondents unite in affirming that General Kuropatkin ordered a southward movement to relieve Port Arthur a week ago. And the critics suggest that this unanimity is intentional and intended to conceal a general retreat northward which a strong rear-guard is demonstratively covering. There is reason to believe they are wrong. We believe that Port Arthur even yet will prove a hard nut to crack. It has an enormous garrison, abundant ammunition—so we are told, and there is evidence in support of the statement. The Japanese have advanced along both coasts of the Peninsula; they have landed large re-inforcements at Dalny. But if the Russian advance southwards be the general advance which St. Petersburg correspondents tell us, it is not improbable that the Japanese will experience great difficulty in getting through. Meantime however they are pressing forward vigorously, and the statement of the Chifu junks that the Japanese are making a great land attack, in which they are supported by their warships is most probably true. Telegraphic messages during the past three or four days have told us nothing but the narratives of the refugees who have arrived at Chifu from Port Arthur. They all repeat the same tale of a prolonged fight. But for official information as to the character of the fight and the outcome of the struggle we have yet to wait.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY. THE mortality statistics of the City of Bombay continue to decrease, and plague is still declining with satisfactory rapidity. The most noticeable features of last week's figures were a considerable falling off in general diseases of the respiratory organs and a correspondingly large increase in respect of mortality due to diarrhœa. The general condition of the city's health remains good. The total mortality amounted to 524, the death rate being 35·11. This is a decrease of 54 in the one case and of 3·62 in the other, as compared with the preceding seven days. The figures for previous years during the corresponding periods are very much higher, and show that not only is the position of the city greatly improved so far as the plague epidemic is concerned, but that it is much better off in respect of the general health of its inhabitants. In the corresponding week of last year there were 213 more deaths in the city than during the week just ended, and the death rate was 14·27 per thousand per annum in excess of last week's figure. The decreases as compared with the average are still greater. The plague figures are curious in one respect. No district except Worli returns more than seven deaths. In Worli there were 18 fatal cases of the disease. The reason for this sudden outbreak at a time when the disease is rapidly abating in other parts of Bombay is not apparent. In the Chukla seven deaths occurred, and there were five attacks in the districts of Mandvi, Oomarkhadi, Second Nagpada, and Mahim. Unfortunately the disease has obtained a fresh grip of the Colaba end of the island. The southern portion of the Fort was free last week, as were also Dongri, Dhobi Talao, Kanaswadi, Khara Talao, Kumbarwada, almost the whole of "D" ward, and First Nagpada. There were twelve deaths from small-pox last week, a slight decrease. Fevers account for 26 deaths, as against 37 a week ago, 50 in the corresponding period of last year, and an average of 109. This is a state of affairs which could hardly be more satisfactory. As we have already pointed out there was rather a serious increase in the mortality from diarrhœa, but on the other hand, the number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs declined considerably. The healthiest districts, judged by their death rates, were First Nagpada, Walkeshwar, the southern district of the Fort, Mahaluxmi, Mahim, and Fanaswadi. The mortality was fairly evenly divided amongst the various communities. The Jains as usual head the list, although the frightful mortality experienced amongst that community during recent months has abated somewhat. There were five deaths amongst the European community, two of these being due to plague. The mille rate amounted to 21·18 per thousand per annum. The birth rate declined a little, though it is still much higher than in recent years.

THE CROP REPORTS. WITH the exception of the Province of Sind all parts of the Presidency of Bombay received more or less rain during the week just ended. However, indications are in the direction that monsoon conditions have not yet set in, at any rate in the northern districts of the Presidency. Up to the time that the last reports were compiled, locusts were still damaging the crops and trees in the Konkan and Deccan. Their depredations appear to have abated in the Southern Mahratta country, although not before they had done a vast amount of damage. In Sind seasonable operations are proceeding without delay. The threshing of the rabi crops is now practically completed, and the preparation of the land for kharif cultivation is also well in hand. There is nothing at all unusual in the situation in Sind. Throughout the province, the fodder supply is ample, and there is a sufficiency of agricultural stock. The preparations for the kharif season are also proceeding apace in the Gujarat districts. Cotton picking is at an end apparently. Showers have been received in all districts, nearly two inches having fallen in the Panch Mahals, and over one and a half inches at Ahmedabad. Sugar-cane is being irrigated in Surat. In the Konkan districts the burning of rab materials is now almost completed. In Thana the sowing of the kharif crops has commenced. Locusts are still lingering in Thana, but they have done no damage during the past seven days. The same remark applies to Kolaba, but in the unfortunate district of Ratnagiri, the insects are still doing damage to fruit and other trees, and in Khandesh they have done slight damage to the sugar-cane crop. As a rule throughout the Konkan, there is a sufficiency of both fodder and water, but in one taluka of Khandesh, the water supply is running short. Good showers of rain have fallen. Complaints in regard to locusts still come from the Deccan. In Nasik they are doing slight damage to sugar-cane and other standing crops. In Ahmednagar they are attacking the irrigated crops and fruit trees, and in Poona they are still damaging the trees and garden crops. The sowing of kharif is now in hand in the Deccan, and where the grain is not being sown, the lands are being put in readiness for the next crop. No alteration is recorded in the situation in other parts of the Presidency, and on the whole conditions are very satisfactory. Prices are fluctuating slightly, but the variations are not of great importance.

BOMBAY'S JAIL POPULATION. The report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1903 is in every way a satisfactory document. It exhibits a very considerable decrease in the number of convicts in all the jails and lock-ups of the Presidency with the exception of the Karwar Prison and the Common Prison, Bombay, and the gross totals are very much below those of the previous year. In 1902 the total number of convicts imprisoned was over 29,00. Last year the total did not much exceed 25,000. Again, the daily average number of prisoners was over ten thousand in 1902, and last year the jail population did not average eight thousand. This is a direct sign of returning prosperity, for there is no doubt that want and crime go hand in hand. No particularly startling incidents are recorded. During the year nearly two thousand convicts were released in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward. There were very few escapes, and the escapes which did take place were entirely devoid of sensational surroundings. In one instance a convict overseer at the Hyderabad Central Prison abused the privilege and responsibility which was given him, and made good his escape. Four other prisoners taking advantage of his absence scaled the walls of the prison and got away also. The runaways were, however, all re-captured and in three instances only three hours elapsed before they were again incarcerated within the walls of the jail. Jail discipline improved during the year, a fact which is readily explained owing to the smaller number of convicts and the added opportunity thus given to the prison officials to maintain order. The number of offences committed by prisoners declined considerably; but it is noticeable that the number of assaults and instances of mutinous conduct increased. This is not explained in the report, and the reason is not easy to find. It is noticeable, however, that in most prisons the number of serious offences seems to bear a direct relation to overcrowding in a jail; and the necessity for the administration of floggings is of course less where the possibility of the utilization of proper punishment cells exists. The prisons cost less last year than in 1902, although the cost per head was in considerable excess of what has previously been necessitated. This is due to the smaller average number of prisoners confined. The health of the prison population was fairly good, the death rate averaging 28 per thousand per annum.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy's Legislative Council will probably meet in Simla towards the end of July.

THE new nickel coinage for India is not yet ready for issue, but preparations for coinage are being completed in the Calcutta Mint.

IN consequence of the attack upon Kangma there will be a strengthening of the garrisons holding posts in advance of the Chumbi Valley, preparatory to the march of the reinforcing column to Gyantse.

IT is not known to what extent the new short rifle has been manufactured in England, but so far no consignment has been shipped to India. Fifty thousand have to be supplied during the current official year.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of May 1902 were Rs. 16,27,5*,000; May 1903 Rs. 17, 4,39,000; May 1904 Rs. 15,77,23,000.

AMONG the units which did exceptionally good work in Somaliland was the Bikanir Camel Corps. General Egerton has expressed his warmest appreciation of the manner in which it did the heavy duties imposed upon it, and the admirable conduct of officers and men.

ON Monday an important conference of all the Collectors and Deputy Collectors in Sind, the Educational Inspector, Sirdar Mahomed Yakub, C. I. E., Mr. Vines, Principal of the Karachi Madressah, and the members of the Managing Board, was held by the Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie. At Karachi important opinions were secured regarding the institution of special schools with hostels attached, and special boarding-houses and hostels to be attached to existing village schools for the education of zemindars. The foundation of one or more hostels with or without schools attached, may be expected to occur shortly as a result of the conference.

ANENT the appointment of Mr. Im Thurn to be Governor of Fiji in succession to Sir Henry Jackson, the "Times of Ceylon" says:—"The salary attached to the post to which our Colonial Secretary is to be translated, viz., £2,700, is one which means substantial promotion for him, and we congratulate him upon it. During the short time that Mr. Im Thurn has occupied the post of Colonial Secretary of this Colony he has made many friends. His urbanity and accessibility are freely acknowledged on all sides, whilst his scientific bent of mind, it is hoped, has not helped him to overcome the laborious nature of the duties of his post, has at all events found him means of pleasant employment."

"MOTOROBERT" writes thus with regard to the policeman who seeing that the two occupants of a car were distinctly alcoholic, boarded the vehicle and drove it safely to Hounslow Police Station: "Had the policeman in question a license to drive a motor-car and, if not, whether information was laid against him?" We are sorry not to be in a position to answer this question but we "hae our doots" as to the policeman possessing a license. Neither have we forgotten the case of the driver who boarded a runaway motor-car, saved several persons' lives and, as a result, was hauled up ignominiously at a police court, treated as a criminal, and fined £5 and costs for driving without a license.

ANOTHER undress cap has made its appearance, says the London military correspondent of the "Pioneer":—"This time it is a peaked Staff cap for the troopers of the Household Brigade. The peaked cap for the men has been long in coming. Hitherto the eyesight of the Private has not had shade in the successive Glengarry, Field service cap and pancake patterns. We shall probably have the linesmen officered up in peakers, to use a phrase I overheard, as the new pattern pancake hat is still unpopular and is worn by Mr. Atkins practically on the back of his neck. All Sergeants are to have this cap gold braided. Drab khaki will go out soon and will be replaced by a grey-blue shade, which harmonises better with ground conditions than the brown kind.

REFERENCES from the pulpit to miracles are by no means unusual, but an innovation which was introduced in Farsley Parish Church, Yorkshire, on the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. W. Cunliffe was certainly startling. Some people, he said, denied miracles. This only showed that they were ignorant of the teaching of Nature. A miracle was merely the alteration of the established order of Nature and in proof of this he analysed in the pulpit a quantity of common sugar, which is only composed of carbon and water. He separated these elements, and pointed out that whilst men could separate them in that way, the wisest could not put them together again. He also burned a magnesium ribbon, and explained how it absorbed the oxygen in the air forming magnesium dioxide. This, he said, was a miracle absolutely unexplainable

COUNT ARCO, director and chief engineer of the Spark Telegraphy Company, has given some details (the Standard's Berlin correspondent writes) of the wireless telegraph arrangements to be made at the Gordon-Bennett race in Germany for keeping the spectators in the stands informed of the positions of the various cars. A fixed station on the Saalburg will form the only receiving station on the course and it will be in constant communication with a post-office close at hand. The two other stations on the course will be portable ones and will be placed as a rule at the most difficult and interesting points of the track. The aerial wires will be carried not by masts but by small balloons or kites. Small motors will be used for the supply of electric current. This type of station is similar to that adopted in many European armies. Count Arco hopes that the dull monotony of waiting whilst the cars are out of sight will be greatly alleviated by the wireless telegraph.

Investigations are to made in Paris financial establishments and in hotels (the "Daily Telegraph correspondent says) with a view to ascertaining if the supposed Russian burglars who broke into a general's mansion at St. Petersburg and stole therefrom a good deal of money have reached the French capital. M. Hamard, chief of the Criminal Investigation Department is to conduct the investigation, at the request of the judicial authorities of St. Petersburg, who have sent Paris a full list and description of every thing stolen from the Russian General's residence. The burglars entered the place at night, killed by blows from hatchets the General's wife and man servant and went away with 300 roubles, a collection of French and Italian coins, and securities representing over £20,000. It is thought that the murderers escaped with their booty to the frontier, that they went to Berlin, where they remained for a time, and that they subsequently started for Paris, where they are hiding.

A SALUTARY law has been made in China by She who must be obeyed, the Dowager Empress, that the chauffeur and passengers on a motor car conveying Royalty shall be all beheaded should an accident occur. Consequently, says, "Motoring Illustrated", the six motor-cars shipped to Pekin for the use of the Chinese Court have never been unboxed. They still begin a ware-house in their original packing-cases. But Prince Po Lun, was so delighted with a recent trip on an American car, 15-horse Thomas, that he has given instructions for the Court cars to be speedily put in running order. Prince Po Lun is a nephew of the Empress Dowager and cousin of the Emperor of China. The Prince regards the motor-car as the "most remarkable invention of the century," and this is the first occasion on which a Chinese Royalty has condescended to make a public trial of an up-to-date invention. He has written so enthusiastically to the Empress Dowager on the excellence of horseless locomotion, that the Chinese Court is expected before long to hold speed-trials and hill-climbing contests. Here is a chance for the enterprising British motor-maker.

FICTION AND FACT.

DOROTHEA by Maarten Maartens (Constable.) To take up a book of this author's is not a light affair. We are at once ready for a study of character and the pursuit of a family through at least one generation. The hero and heroine lay bare their hearts at all hours for our benefit, in grief or joy, in serious moments or in frivolous: we follow them closely and just as in life, we rashly decide that certain crises will mark definite epochs, only to find before long that the events did not prove such abysmal dividing precipices, but that things got patched up somehow and life went on very much as before. Dorothea is so single-minded a young person, ardent and affectionate, knowing and thinking no evil, having been brought up by loving and unsophisticated aunts, that when her father sends for her to live with him, she is some months before she fathoms the depths of his character. When a momentary lurid flash reveals to her the extraordinary being to whom she owes allegiance, if not obedience, she promptly, with all the vehemence of youth, on discovering the alloy in the gold she valued, rushes to another extreme and flies from his protection. There are a multitude of characters in the story who preserve their idiosyncrasies quite unmixed with others. The aunts, Dor

RUSSIANS RETREAT.

PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Japanese in clearing the mines at Talienwan found two Russian vessels submerged, one of which is believed to be the Boyarin.

General Kuropatkin reports that a Japanese brigade attacked Saimatse north of Feng-huang-cheng on the 7th inst. and in view of the enemy's numbers, the Russians slowly retired to the Fingchuling Pass, losing one hundred killed and wounded

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Chifu refugees state that Port Arthur is surrounded by entrenchments fifteen feet deep surmounted by heavy guns, and the outlying districts are thickly mined.

Telegrams dated Colombo June 10th State :—

Russian nobles and public bodies are largely subscribing to the new Patriotic Fleet Fund, intended to pay for the construction of a large number of warships of a small type.

The Government has offered large rewards for improved submarines.

Fourteen vessels belonging to Russia's Black Sea fleet, including several battleships, are being mobilized for service.

The condition of internal unrest is causing Russian administrators great uneasiness. It is considered significant that the regular regiments in European Russia are being retained in the country, only the reservists being sent to the front.

All parts of the Empire are feeling the effects of the war. Business is at a standstill, many cases of bankruptcy are occurring everywhere, banks are reducing their credits, and manufacturers are widel dismissing hands.

Professor Woolsey of Yale University, the leading authority on International Law, declares that mines anchored or scattered beyond the territorial limit amounts to an indiscriminate attack upon neutrals. The act of the belligerents, therefore, is illegal.

Admiral Horsey, writing to the "Times" characterizes it as an inhuman act, which amounts to wholesale murder.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE TANGIER TROUBLE.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

It transpires that only two American marines landed at Tangier.

They were detailed to guard the American wife of the Belgian Minister, who is living in an isolated house.

DATH OF MR. LEITER

Lady Curzon's Father.

The death is announced of Mr. Leiter, Lady Curzon's father.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

Lord Curzon not Present.

Owing to the death of Mr. Leiter, the Indian Civil Service dinner to-night was made private.

Lord Curzon did not attend.

LORD CURZON AT HOME.

The Freedom of London.

The ceremony of presenting the Freedom of the City of London to Lord Curzon takes place on 20th July.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.

Compliment to King Edward.

AN AUSTRIAN FIELD MARSHAL

At Buckingham Palace this afternoon, the Archduke Frederick on behalf of the Emperor Franz Josef presented the King with the baton of a Field Marshal of the Austrian Army in return for the similar compliment paid to the Emperor last October.

The Archduke will review the First Army Corps at Aldershot to-morrow. He has everywhere been received most cordially.

BRITISH MISSION TO KABUL.

Denial by Mr. Brodrick.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the Commons, as to whether a British Mission would start for Kabul at an early date, denied the same.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and The Trade.

NO REMISSION OF TAXES.

Replying to deputations from the Catering Trade and Tea Buyers Associations, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he saw no prospect of a material reduction in expenditure and was unable to give any pledge with reference to an early reduction in the tea duty. He did not anticipate a decrease in consumption. Though the addition was originally imposed as a war tax the national expenditure has necessitated its retention.

The prospect of remission of taxation was not so immediate as to necessitate an immediate decision on other points raised.

A CEYLON APPOINTMENT.

New Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Ashmore, Government Secretary at British Guiana, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Im Thurn in Ceylon.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL MANNING.

General Manning has arrived at Southampton very ill. He was landed there and proceeded to London.

CONGO ADMINISTRATION.

Impeached in Parliament.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the foreign office vote Sir Charles Dilke lengthily impeached the Congo Administration.

Mr J. Austin, Mr. Theodore Taylor and others demanded the summoning of an International Conference.

Earl Percy said that while Italy, the United States and Turkey had stated they were earnestly considering our representations, the other Powers were not prepared to act.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

Lord Kitchener's Order.

COMMENTS BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Lord Kitchener's Indian Army Order has been laid on the table of the House of Commons.

The "Times" discussing it insists upon the urgency for the assimilation of the Home and Indian systems, especially as regards the staff and organisation of military units.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, June 9th, says that the "Times" writing in favour of the establishment of an Indian Staff College declares that identity of spirit and training between the Quetta and Camberley Colleges is most important. It is impossible not to feel anxious about Lord Kitchener's division of staff duties owing to the difference from the British system. Nothing could be more disastrous than the introduction into India of a new organisation which would not work in harmony with the new one established in England. The "Times" suggests the adoption in England of the Indian divisional formation and by India of a modified Army Council.

SIMLA, JUNE 10

Some important changes are likely to be introduced in the education of officers of the Indian Army in connection with the scheme recently formulated by Lord Kitchener. Amongst other reforms new text books will be adopted to render the course more practical than at present, the object being to make the examinations such that they can be passed upon the knowledge which any good regimental officer necessarily acquires in carrying out his duties with his men. The arrangement already in force in the British Army will also most probably be introduced for promotion to Captain and Major as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel. This will terminate the existing unsatisfactory system whereby an Indian Army officer sometimes sees nothing of examinations from the time he has seven years service until he is a Lieutenant-Colonel. It may be noticed in this connection that the proposal which has been so much criticised to make the regiment the place of instruction for the young Indian officer is little different from what already obtains and is found to work excellently in the Home Army.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

Vacancy at Devonport.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Mr. John Lockie, Conservative member for Devonport, has resigned.

[Devonport returns two members and at the general election in 1900 two Radical members were returned, Messrs. H. E. Kearley and E. J. C. Morton. The death of the latter caused a bye election in October 1902 when Mr. John Lockie won the late Mr. Morton's seat for the Government, beating the Hon. T. A. Brassey by the narrow majority of 28. The figures of the poll were: Mr. J. Lockie 3,785 the Hon. T. A. Brassey 3,757.]

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 9th instant.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

Under the instructions of the Madras Public Works Department, a firm of electricians have undertaken the fitting of the High Court buildings with electric fans. Work has already been taken in hand and will be completed before the re-opening of the Court. Altogether 72 fans are to be provided in the various Courts.

A POPULAR POST MASTER GENERAL FOR CALCUTTA.

Mr. E. A. Dorsan, Post Master General, Madras, who was appointed Post Master General, Bengal, was relieved to-day by Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S.

The "Madras Mail" says of the former that he was a patient and sympathetic officer, ever willing to redress grievances. His transfer from this presidency will be widely regretted.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Colonel Bowles is appointed Colonel on Staff Royal-Artillery, Bombay Command, vice Brigadier General Bingham, deceased.

Mr. A. H. Arnold succeeds the late Mr. Bernard in the Military Accounts Department while Lieutenant Macdonnell is confirmed as Assistant Military Accountant.

Captain A. C. Kennedy has five years extension in the Ordnance Department.

Captain Clarke, Lieutenant Parbury and Captains Cruickshank and Snowdon are confirmed in the Ordnance Department.

Captain Jones Mortimer, Somersetshire Light Infantry, is gazetted aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, the posting of Lieutenant-General Sir C. Egerton to command the forces in Madras is gazetted.

Conductor C. Wonstall, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Major-General Sir W. H. Meiklejohn is permitted to retire with effect from last March and the Hon. Captain W. R. McArdle is permitted to retire with effect from last month.

The admission to the Indian Order of Merit is gazetted of Sepoy Saheb Singh, 32nd Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantly during the attack near Changra Tibet, on the 10th April, When some fifty yards distant from any of his comrades, he stormed a cave single-handed and bayonetted the occupants three in number.

Surgeon Captain Hindmarsh is promoted to be Surgeon Major, Behar Light Horse.

Captain Ryan resigns his commission in the Madras Volunteer Guards.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Wilson, Deputy Director of the Indian Marine, has an extension of tenure until the end of February next.

Commander Black has been granted two months extension of leave at home.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Ferguson, C. S. Reverts to the United Provinces.

Captain W. G. Liston, I.M.S., is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Constantinople announces free pratique to arrivals from Aden.

The appointment of Mr Sarada Charan Mitra to the Calcutta High Court Bench, vice Dr. Gooroodas Banerjee resigned, is gazetted.

Captain J. C Burn, Lower Burma Military Police officiates as an assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Bombay Presidency.

Revds. F. W. Martin and J. A. Ellaby are posted as probationary chaplains to the Central Provinces and Burma respectively,

DESECRATION OF A TEMPLE.

MAHOMEDANS VERSUS HINDUS.

LUCKNOW, JUNE 9.

A native paper states here that a body of Mahomedan weavers, numbering about 2,500, broke into a Hindu temple at Gujarpura, near Azamgarh, and, after severely assaulting the priests and robbing them, killed a cow belonging to the temple, and besmeared the images with blood.

A second temple was also entered and the same performance repeated. The local police were powerless to interfere, but the matter quieted down on the arrival of the District Superintendent of Police with a force of eighty constables. Twenty-one arrests were made, and a number of other men identified.

The reasons given for the outrage are sufficiently vague, the Mahomedans alleging that a pig was slaughtered at their mosque at Sihti, while the Hindus say it was due to the persistence of a Brahmin, who proceeded to erect a temple on land leased by him from a Mahomedan zemindar against the wishes of the latter.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

ATTACK ON KANGMA POST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

THE "Englishman's special correspondent telegraphs via Kangma June 9th :—Gyantse, June 8.—Yesterday seven hundred Kham warriors and four hundred men of the Lhassa regiment attacked Kangma Post, whence there is a direct road to Lhassa.

Colonel Younghusband, who left Gyantse on his way to Chumbi with a Mounted Infantry escort, was present.

It has fortunately always been realised, that Kangma was liable to attack and the Post was accordingly strongly fortified. The attack was made at dawn, the Tibetans coming down the hill in two solid masses.

The majority of our troops, however, were astir, as portion of the yak convoy having already started to march and the mounted infantry ponies were saddled.

The Tibetans disclosed themselves by uttering loud yells. Such of our men as were outside the fortifications immediately ran back under cover except a sepoy of the 2nd Gurkhas, escorting yaks, who refused to budge while the wave of seven hundred Tibetans came upon him.

He shot five and was then cut down by a swordsman.

In spite of the heavy fire from the Post the Tibetans rushed on and reached the walls over which they attempted to climb, hacking at the men at the loopholes with swords. Some seized the muzzles of the protruding rifles and attempt to wrench them away, while those behind kept up a furious fire with matchlocks and Lhassa rifles.

The attack was maintained for half an hour with the utmost ferocity and determination, but, finally, after losing a number killed, the enemy withdrew.

The garrison then pursued them, killing some more.

Fortunately our men were at all times well under cover. Our casualties were only one sepoy killed and six wounded. During the fight about a dozen of our horses stampeded.

The Tibetans in Gyantse have bombarded us to-day, more heavily than usual, killing one Sikh

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The situation at Gyantse on the 8th June was unchanged.

The following is the condition of the wounded officers :—O'Connor is convalescent, Mitchell is progressing slowly and Hodgson is fit for duty.

All reinforcements have now arrived at Chumbi, except the second wing of the 40th Pathans and 3rd Company of the Mounted Infantry and remounts.

CHARGES AGAINST A POSTPEON,

POONA, JUNE 10.

Mowla Bux, late post peon of the Post Office of Poona was charged before Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, with misappropriation of a foreign parcel, addressed to Lieutenant Jerrard of the East Lancashire Regiment, which was sent from England by Mrs. Jerrard containing silk ties and a leather bag. Mrs. Jerrard wrote that in December last she had sent a parcel to Lieutenant Jerrard who subsequently made a complaint to the General Post Office, Bombay. The complaint was forwarded to the Poona Post Office where it was subsequently found that Mowla Bux had delivered the parcel in the meantime. The Postal Department dismissed Mowla Bux for incompetency.

The Poona police arrested Mowla Bux who was residing in the Cavalry lines and charged him under section 408. Mr. Gardiner, Post-master, being examined said, the foreign parcel arrived addressed to Lieutenant Jerrard. In the usual way it was handed over to Mowla Bux and receipt was taken in the parcel book. He brought back the receipt with the signature of addressee and also gave two annas of custom duty. No suspicion was aroused till the complaint was made. Lieutenant Jerrard and other witnesses were examined before framing a charge. The Magistrate asked the accused whether he had anything to say. The accused said the statements of witnesses were not correct. He had given the parcel at the mess. He withdrew the confession made before the Magistrate.

The accused was then charged with criminal breach of trust and he pleaded not guilty, The case was adjourned till Monday next.

THE DAUGHTER OF TAI MAHARAJ.

QUESTION OF GUARDIANSHIP SETTLED.

Mr. Lucas, District Judge, has passed orders on the application made by Sita Bai, mother of the late Tai Maharaj, for the guardianship of the latter's daughter. The application was opposed on behalf of Bala Maharaj whom Tai had adopted and with whom the girl is living since Tai's death. Mr. Tilak and two other executors also opposed the application; while there was a further application from the natural mother of the late Baba Maharaj for the guardianship.

The Judge considered that there was no evidence to show that besides Rs. 15 a month, allowed to Sita Bai by the executors, she had any other income and could so properly maintain the girl. There was likewise nothing to show that the executors would continue paying Rs. 15. Under all the circumstances it appeared that Bala Maharaj was the fittest person to look after the girl. He had been adopted by Tai, though this adoption was the subject of a civil suit. It was probable that the suit would last for some years. Bala also belonged to Kholapur Maharaj from whom he received a substantial income. He was residing in a Wada since Tai's death and it had been Tai's wish that he should look after the girl.

With reference to the application of the late Baba's natural mother, she resided in Kholapur and it did not appear desirable that the girl should be maintained at Kholapur. The Judge gave Bala the guardianship of the girl for the present at least. No order was passed with regard to the costs of the application.

THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB,

TRICKS OF WAITERS.

The further hearing of the case against Rama Limbaji, Waiter of the Western India Club was resumed to-day before Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate. Two clerks of the Club Office were examined, and cross-examined by Lanawalla, Barrister-at-law One of these in cross-examination stated that there were other butlers who bring in similar chits on which money was paid. The name of the person presenting the chits was not entered. He could, however, say to whom certain sums were paid last month. About ten or eleven chits were cashed. He had paid Rs. 10 personally to the accused when the latter presented a chit bearing Lieutenant Shaw's signature. The other clerk in his cross-examination said that he recognised two chits dated 12th and 24th May on which he had given the accused Rs. 5 in each case. He could not exactly say who presented such chits, when there happened to be a number of them.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused in that he had, on the 11th 12th and 24th May, fraudulently obtained Rs. 10 on first date and Rs. 5 on the last two dates by means of chits purporting to be in names of Sir A. Hunter Captain Hobbes and Lieutenant Shaw.

In his confession before the Magistrate the accused said that he was drunk and might have committed the offence. He now wished to state that he knew nothing about the transaction. He wished to cite witnesses. The Magistrate informed his barrister that it would be useless to call other menials to speak to the accused's character but would grant an adjournment if the name of some responsible Club official was given. The accused mentioned the name of Aaron, the Club steward. The Magistrate adjourned the case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Calvert, 120th Baluchis, is appointed an Attache in the Intelligence Branch, Simla.

Lieut. Forbes, 5th Light Infantry, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd Lieut. Rapier R. A. is transferred from No 117 Battery, Bristol to No. 40 Battery, India.

Lieut-Col. Turner R. G. A. is transferred from Weymouth to Aden. Major Thornton, No. 94 Company A. G. A. is transferred on promotion to home establishment.

The Government have sanctioned the grant of 100 days privilege leave for officers and sub-ordinates employed on Somaliland between 1st October 1902 and 13th May 1904 who did not take leave during that period.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Hon. Mr. Theodore Morison has resigned his seat upon the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The recent rain has enabled the ploughing for the autumn crops to commence all over India. To-day's crop telegrams show that agricultural conditions continue upon the whole favourable. The rivers on the North West Frontier are rising with the melting of snow in the interior of the Himalayas.

A COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. C. S. Rogers of the Burma Forest Service is posted permanently for employment under the Colonial office in Trinidad.

DERAILMENT OF A TRAIN.

ONE PASSENGER KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

At about 3-30 a. m. on the 8th instant, after the No. 42 down mixed train had passed the Sonaili station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and was approaching Katihar, an axle of the second goods vehicle appears to have broken at a spot about four miles east of Katihar. The wagon left the road and caused the derailment of four coaching vehicles.

One third class passenger was killed; one had his leg broken and one received a contused wound in the forehead. District officers and a relief train were quickly on the spot and the road was cleared and tarffic resumed at 9 p. m. An inquiry will be held on the 13th instant, into the causes which led to the accident.

CHINESE COOLIES FOR THE RAND.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

A special London cablegram to the "English-man" says that a feud has broken among the differently recruited sections of the Chinese coolies awaiting shipment to the Transvaal. One section raided the other's camp, killing three and wounding twenty.

NOTES FROM NASIK.

All the officers of the station have returned from the districts, writes a correspondent, and Nasik is now fuller than it has been for many years. The threatened dearth of bungalows has happily proved to be an idle scare.

Under the fostering care of Mr. Edie Forest Officer, the links have been considerably improved, so that their reputation, already high, is likely to be enhanced. The usual Saturday handicaps have recommenced. Our new club-house, which is a splendid building, including six bachelors' chambers, will be formally opened in the course of a few days. It is hoped that Bombay golfers will henceforth visit Nasik in greater numbers. The sombre sobriety of the dak bungalow will for them be a thing of the past, while the central position of the club-house will enable players to pursue the game in all weathers, without the risk of rheumatism or the other ills which dog the steps of the hardy golfer.

Cricket prospects are not unfavourable. Mr V. M. Griffiths of the P. W. D., is a valuable acquisition, and most of the old hands will once more be available. Unfortunately Mr. Luck, the D. S. P., was recently mauled by a panther and will be unable to play for some weeks.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, is to be congratulated on his marriage, which he has just returned from celebrating in Australia.

The departure of Lieut.-Colonel A. V. Anderson and Mrs Anderson, who are going home on a year's leave, creates a gap difficult to be filled.

Slight rain fell here on Tuesday, rendering the temperature very pleasant. Plague has almost disappeared from the city. The locusts, however, are as ubiquitous as ever.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY FOR FRANCE.

THE Revenue Department of the Bombay Government issue the following letter from the Consul for France at Bombay, dated 18th April :—

"As I am advised that several parcels containing gold or silver jewellery posted in India for France have recently been returned to the senders in India, as the contents were found to be below the French legal standard, and as many of the senders notwithstanding the list of special prohibitions printed page 99 of the Indian Postal Guide, do not seem to be conversant with the requirements of the law of guarantee in France, I take the liberty of suggesting that some publicity be given in view of avoiding annoyances or misunderstandings to the bona fide senders, to the following summary of informations :—There are in France three legal standards for gold jewellery or plate—Standard No. 1 920 1000. No. 2 840 1000, and No. 3 750 1000. There is also a fourth special standard 328 1000 but as it is only employed for watch cases, made in France, exclusively for export, there is no need to mention it to Indian exporters. The third standard for gold 750 1000 is the most extensively used in France, viz., 3/4 gold in the object of a weight of 1. For silver, only two standards—First standard 950 1000, second 800 1000. The imported articles of plate or jewellery are to be stamped at the Paris Mint, or its branches of a special stamp, a small beetle, oval for gold, rectangular for silver, with number of the standard. The duty for guarantee and stamping is for gold 37 frcs. 50 cts. per 100 grammes, about 2 rupees 10 annas per tola of a gold article, and for silver, much less, two Francs per 100 grammes, about 2 annas 3 pies per tola."

THE GAIETY OF LIFE.

HAZLITT, who was none too happy, but who strove manfully for happiness, used to say that he felt a deeper obligation to Northcote than to any of his other friends who had done him far greater service because Northcote's conversation was invariably gay and agreeable. "I never ate nor drank with him but I have lived on his words with undiminished relish ever since I can remember; and when I leave him, I come out into the street with feelings lighter and more ethereal than I have at any other time." Here is a debt of friendship worth recording, and blither hearts than Hazlitt's have treasured similar benefactions. Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson gladly acknowledged his gratitude to people who see him smiling when they came his way, or who smiled themselves from sheer cheerfulness of heart. They never knew—not posing as philanthropists—how far they helped him on his road but he knew, and has thanked them in words not easily forgotten: "There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy. By being happy we sow anonymous benefits upon the world, which remain unknown even to ourselves, or, when they are disclosed, surprise nobody so much as the benefactor. . . A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good will and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted.

There is little doubt that the somewhat indiscriminate admiration lavished upon Mr. Stevenson himself was due no less to his literary than to his personal qualities. People loved him not because he was an admirable writer, but because he was a cheerful consumptive. There has been far too much said about his ill health, and nothing is so painful to contemplate as the lack of reserve on the part of relatives and executors which thrusts every detail of a man's life before the public eye. It provokes maudlin sentiment on the one side, and ungracious cynicism on the other. But in Mr. Stevenson's case, silence is hard to keep. He was a sufferer who for many years increased the gayety of life. Genius alone can do this on a large scale: but everybody can do it on a little one. Our safest guide is the realisation of a hard truth—that we are not—privileged to share our troubles with other people. If we could make up our minds to spare our friends all details of ill health, of money losses, of domestic annoyances, of altercations, of committee work, of grievances, provocations, and anxieties, we should sin less against the world's good-humour. It may not be given us to add to the treasury of mirth but there is considerable merit in not robbing it. I have read that the most objectionable thing in the American manner is excessive cheerfulness, and would like to believe that so pardonable a fault is the worst we have to show. It is not our mission to depress, and one recalls with some satisfaction St. Simon's remark anent Madame de Maintenon, whom he certainly did not love. Courtiers less astute wondered at the enduring charm which this middle-aged woman, neither handsome nor witty, had for her royal husband. St. Simon held the clew. It was her decorous gayety which soothed Louis's tired heart. She so governed her humours that at all times and under all circumstances she preserved her cheerfulness of demeanour.

There is little profit in asking ourselves or others whether life be a desirable possession It is thrust upon us, without concurrence on our part. Unless we can abolish compulsory birth, our relish for the situation is not a controlling force. "Every child," we are told, is sent to school a hundred years before he is born; but he can neither profit by his schooling nor refuse his degree. Here we are in a world which holds much pain and many pleasures oceans of tears and echoes of laughter. Our position is not without dignity, because we can endure; and not without enjoyments, because we can be merry. Gayety, to be sure requires as much courage as endurance, but without courage the battle of life is lost. To reckon dangers too curiously to hearken to intently for the threat that runs through all the winning music of the world, to hold back the hand from the rose because of the thorn, and from life because of death—this is to be afraid of Pan.—Miss Agnes Repplier" in "Harper's Magazine.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Waterproof and Covert Coats.

THE LATEST IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

SMART MILLINERY AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 20.

THE new travelling coats, while showing many of the graceful features of the prevailing fashions, retain their usefulness as protective wraps. They may be made of light weight waterproof silk, mohair, pongee, taffeta, cravenette, or waterproof tweed. The tweed is not much warmer than the light weight waterproof materials, but it catches the dirt more readily, and that is a disadvantage. Very smart coats of mixed tweed or homespun in three quarter length, with loosely belted back, straight fronts, ample sleeves, and a touch of bright colour at the throat and wrists, are good all round travelling coats, and will serve also for motoring. The same may be said of the loose three-quarter coat of covert cloth, which can be obtained in the ever popular Oxford greys, tans, greens, and browns. There is a decided fancy for green this summer, and many of the newest coats are made in this colour, very smartly trimmed with velvet of a deeper shade. From Paris come the silk models, which are thoroughly waterproof. These may be obtained in a variety of colours, the smartest being a rich, warm blue, piped with white, and the woman who does not mind a touch of conspicuous colour will like the waterproof silk coats in a dark, but vivid red, much like the old time claret colour. Dull sage green, Quaker grey, and light champagne tints are among other fashionable colours.

The newest coats follow the lines which prevail in other departments of dress. The upper portions are fashioned in blouse style, with many rows of gauging to adjust the fulness to the curves of the waist. The skirts, too, are gauged at the waist line in this fashion. The joining of the two portions is accomplished invisibly beneath a handsome silk cord, which is tied girdle fashion, with long loops and tasselled ends, these hanging in front frequently to the hem of the skirt. The shoulder seam is either very long, or else it is eliminated altogether, and the sleeve is as full as possible. Another handsome design is in violet sicilienne. It has the fulness pleated in at the waistline in blouse fashion and the skirt—attached beneath a shaped and fitted belt—is broadly box-pleated, the pleats being heavily pressed so that they retain the shape to the hem. The novelty in this model is the way that the sleeves and fronts are cut in one, so that there is no shoulder seam, the central portion of the sleeve being closely guaged up to the collar, and spreading out in yoke fashion over the shoulders. Beneath this the blouse is applied with forward turning pleats, the back being drawn down snugly to the belt, while the fronts maintain the blouse puff. The silk travelling wraps are, of course, the most luxurious and costly, but the sicilienne will be found perhaps even more satisfactory, especially for automobile purposes, since they never crease or wrinkle, and readily shed the dust. But while there are gaugings and pullings galore in the silks and sicilienne, the coverts and tweeds and tailored materials generally lean more to the planer styles. These do not lack for variety, however, although their lines are more severe than the quaint and fluffy models which find their expression in the more pliable materials.

The loose backs and the semi-fitting models will always be popular. Some of them have a plain cut-out neck, the edges finished with rows of stitching, or a braided pattern is applied, the fancy braids, many of them showing a glint of gold in the mixture being especially smart. Capes are a component part of some models, and the shawl collar, with a linen haircloth interlining to hold the shape, frequently is used in conjunction with one or more capes. This same interlining is made use of too in the cuffs, and since it never creases or becomes flabby it seems especially well adapted for travelling garments. The coverts and the tweeds are nearly all of them fashioned double-breasted, and handsome buttons of various kinds make the fastenings. The hip seam, too, is prominent, and convenient pockets are provided for. The travelling woman's hat is a problem more difficult than that of her coat. For ordinary wear any small close-fitting hat that may be fastened securely to the head and thoroughly protected by a chiffon veil will do. It should not, of course, be made of perishable material or any light colours, and should be made in such a manner that it may be easily brushed and cleaned. A plain, small tricorne trimmed very simply with tailored or with a cockade is a smart travelling or motor hat, and there are a host of small, close-fitting turbans, light in weight, durable in material, and easily veiled that make becoming and serviceable hats. Veils are legion. The simplest is, of course, the long veil of chiffon covering hat and face, crossed in the back, brought to the front and tied under the chin.

Double veils are sometimes worn, a light coloured chiffon veil being used under an outer veiling of dotted net, in place of the veil for sea travelling some women prefer a nood of thinnest China silk in the colour of the coat, gauged round the crown of the hat, drawn down and fastened snugly round the neck with a little cape which fits under the coat collar. This protects the hair and throat thoroughly, but leaves the face free. Caps of cloth made to match the coats and with flaps or hoods which may be tied up over the crown of the hat or drawn down to protect the ears and hair are practical. Heavy kid or buckskin gloves with wrist straps and soft rather long wrists or gauntlets are the correct thing; and leather or cloth gaiters are desirable. Among the travelling suits and walking gowns all of the small checks and the smaller plaid patterns promise to retain the fashion which started last season, and in almost every instance they are trimmed with a fancy mohair braid and piped with black suede, the use of leather in this connection being one of the latest novelties.

This is a great year for the slim little maid, for the 1830 effects, notably the long-shouldered, drooping collar and the gauged skirt yoke, have crept into the fashions for children. An accessory of the spring costume, which is really a necessity, is the lace collar. There is absolutely nothing in the child's wardrobe which will save wear and tear on a mother's nerves like a good lace collar. In heavy Russian lace, Irish point, point de Venise or Paraguay, it will renew the life of a made-over dress, and best of all, will bear innumerable cleanings on its own part, if carefully handled. The deep, round lace, collar is still worn by children, and there come also collars with pelerine effects in the front, on long tabs over the shoulders. The mother who does not wish to buy a new spring coat for her little girl can take the sting from the winter coat of black velvet or taffeta by adding one of these lace collars and a flower-crowned hat. Those who can afford to do so dress their children in white. For this use come all sorts of light wool, silk-and-wool fabrics, soft wash silks, linens, ducks, and mercerised materials. White can be cleaned or washed with good effect, while colours yield to the merciless combination of laundress and even the best of soap. For wear with white frocks come a variety of coats, reefers and Monte Carlos in blue, red tan, and, white. All are finished with stitched bands of a contrasting colour, or velvet bands belt colour and cuffs, set off by buttons; metal enjoying the greatest vogue. Small buttons set in groups seem to be enjoying an ascendency over the very large plate like buttons used last season. In hats for wee girls there is a distinct movement towards 1830 millinery. The square but capricious poke bonnet is shown, its brim filled in with flowers. These are made from gauged chiffon with ribbons and flower or flowers alone, for trimming. Mothers who loves feathers may, with impunity, substitute a fluffy plume, tipped over the front of the brim, for the flowers, though the average child will like the flowers better.

There are numberless smart touches which the home milliner can give her hats this season, and if she wishes to do so, she can even make her own shapes by investing in a pair of pinchers and a bunch of wire. Among the novelties shown for the home milliner are charming lace straw trimmings. They are entirely different from anything ever displayed before, and at first glance appear to be laces, they are so filmy and elaborate. They come in yard bands, and all have a maline edge ready to sew on the hat, which matches the ground work of the design. An exclusive pattern which would go well on a brown maline hat, is a combination of cream and deep ecru. The foundation is cream, and is woven so finely that it looks like soft lace. On this is embroidered, with ecru ribbicene chrysanthemums which stand out in relief. Another design shows a daisy pattern in cream and deep ecru also, the daisies embroidered with the ribbicene. This band is about three inches wide, including the cream maline edge. It would make a striking edge for a brown openwork straw hat. One lace and straw pattern is less dainty than these, but quite as artistic. It gives the appearance of a two-inch band or rope of beads, which are really straw beads joined as if strung. These designs come in mixed and solid colours. One four-inch green straw bead design has an edge of red chrysanthemums made of the straw beads also. It would change the entire appearance of a plain rough green straw, and would look equally as pretty on a red or brown hat. A trimming which only comes in narrow inch and a half bands is of green lace-like straw, with a gold cloth edge of chrysanthemums. Straw buttons for trimming are shown in big bunches in all colours. The ecru ones resemble the bachelors' button. Ribbons, laces, and flowers will be used singly and in combination on the summer hat. Entire flower hats are already seen in the long, narrow turban shape so much worn during the winter. Some of the ribbons for millinery purposes are resplendent in floral designs, especially the pongee ribbons, which are to play an important part in the summer wardrobe. The fall of lace from the back of the hat is noticeable, and gives the smart touch which nothing else can, if properly adjusted. It is also rumoured that broad ribbon streamers will be worn on the hats, some of which will hang nearly to the bottom of the gown. Streamers on Gainsborough and the various styles of picture hats will be brought round in front and left hanging in graceful lines, perhaps knotted at the ends.

The French modistes who have settled in London have little that is good to say for the taste in dress displayed by Englishwomen. They commiserate with the modish Parisians, on whom is inflicted the Englishwoman dressed in a style to give one the nightmare. Courtesy to the people in whose country she was living and a desire not to offend the English ladies who so readily bought up her frocks prevented the head of one of the departments of a well-known Paris house from giving her true opinion of Englishwomen's dress. There are Englishwomen, she allowed, however, who do understand dress, but they have much money to spend on their clothes and even then they do not always know that it is beauty of line that counts, and not frills and flounces. It is your middle-class woman who dresses so badly. We Frenchwomen know by instinct what suits us. Englishwomen think they do, but they would be wiser if they left it to their dressmakers. One thing Englishwomen do understand, and that is tailor-made clothes. It is not true to say their coats are like a nightmare. French tailors have a great deal to learn from English tailors. It is the little things they do not understand. A pretty frock and a smart hat do not make a well-dressed woman and that is why sometimes your great ladies do not look so well turned out as a little workgirl in Paris, who only has a few shillings a month for her clothes. The dress of Englishwomen is improving—slowly. So many of the designs come from Paris, and English ladies do not go to Paris now in ugly Norfolk coats, stiff white collars, and hard straw hats. But they used to do so, and French people remember that, and so they have an even worse impression of the English taste in dress than is justified.

From Paris there comes the welcome news that tailor-made gowns of the most severely simple style are slowly but surely asserting themselves as the most suitable of all garments for morning wear. The fussy and frilly frocks, overladen with tucks and pleats, ruches and bouillonnes, are being very sensibly relegated to smart afternoon functions, while for home wear naturally all kinds of elaborate gowns are, and always will be, permissible. It is against the wearing of too many frills and furbelows in the morning out of doors that French women seem most determinedly to have set their faces, and when we regretfully remember some of the frocks that have been seen of late worn by English ladies who are bent on such simple duties as shopping or taking a constitutional before lunch in the park, we can only hope most fervently that they will not hesitate to follow the good example which is being set to them on the other side of the Channel. It will be the more to our advantage over here to dress out of doors in a quieter fashion, since the severities of the latest tailor made modes are eminently suited to display to its greatest advantage the average English figure. Skirts that fall in straight folds from the waist, and that are made in a sensible length, just to clear the ground, with coats that are quite tight-fitting, opening to show a neat vest of ivory-white or biscuit-coloured suede or cloth embody the latest word in French tailor fashions. Gowns made in fine summer cloths, in canvasses and in hop sacks, on some such lines as these, will undoubtedly be seen in London before long, while later on in the summer the frocks for morning wear in embroidered lawns and in Irish linens will all incline towards the same absolute simplicity and neatness of style.

The Home Industries Exhibition at the Albert Hall is quite a revelation of what can still be done with the loom and the needle. For those who believe in the latent possibilities of our industrial developments this representative collection is indeed cheering. The exhibitors range from Royalty downwards—both the Queen and Princess Victoria contributing to the Sandringham stall—to the workers in our London slums; indeed, it was amazing to see what exquisite specimens of lace and wood work came from the "mean streets" of Soho and Stepney, while the provinces are not behind hand with lovely work of all kinds. A highly interesting item are the coloured terracottas designed by Mrs. G. F. Watts at the Compton Developed Industry Stall, which both in idea and execution betray a rare artistic faculty. Irish workers send some of their exquisitely fine embroideries; gallant little Wales too, does not lag behind, while Scotland is well to the fore with eminently practical and useful exhibits. Of English handiwork, the lovely hand-woven fabrics of the Haslemere Developed Industries are most remarkable, especially the peasant tapestry examples of the St. Cross stall, which is quite a chef d'œuvre of combined beauty and simplicity.

Certainly the "entente cordiale" is already bearing much pleasant fruit. May it long continue to flourish root and branch in our midst! And not the least charming feature of our new "rapprochement" is this graceful recognition accorded to feminine achievement. In the face of the ever-increasing horrors of war in the Far East, it is doubly grateful to reflect on these growing signs of Anglo-French amity. By the way, surely not the least horrible feature of the Russo-Japanese struggle is the enrolment of a woman, Mademoiselle Borka Kieff, in the ranks of Russian soldiery bound for the seat of war. This would-be Amazon is said to have commanded a company of Macedonian troops last year against the Turks. A more womanly mission is that undertaken by an American lady Dr. Anita Newcomb Magee, who, according to "The Lady's Pictorial," went through the Spanish-American war with credit to herself and advantage to her patients, and has now left for the front at the head of a Red Cross contingent. Nor are the names of our English nurses wanting on the roll of honour. That excellent "practical journal for nurses," "Nursing Notes" of which Miss Manle, the well known authority on nursing is co-editor, furnishes a brilliant record anent Miss Sidney Browne, who has just been appointed matron-in-chief of the new "Army Nursing Board." This lady's experiences in army nursing have procured her the Egyptian medal and clasp, the Khedive's star, Queen Victoria

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Second-Lieutenant C H Standbridge, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, to be 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, a Captain for the Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer, 121st Pioneers.

The following postings are ordered—Major W C Beverley from 4th Battery, R F A., to 31st Battery, R F A.; Major A P Longfield from 31st Battery, R F A., to 4th Battery, R F A; Captain R L Haymes from Frontier Garrison Artillery to No 82 Company, R G A.; Lieutenant F Sutton from No 1 Mountain Battery, R B A., to No 6 Company, R G A., on promotion.

Lieutenant A S Evans, R E, on return from Field Service, Somaliland, to be Staff Officer, R E., to the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, M W S.

Lieutenant C F Molesworth, R E, is transferred from the office of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, M W S, to the Poona district, for employment as Assistant Garrison Engineer.

Second-Lieutenant H C Rees, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, has qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant.

Lieutenant J Wyndham, 2nd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, is reported to have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Supply and Transport Corps: Captain A Wise 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant L E Daning, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant V E Musgratt, 30th Lancers.

The undermentioned officers have passed in the languages and tests specified:—Captain E G Hart, No. 51 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, higher standard Persian; Lieutenant J C S Kendall, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Higher Standard Urdu; Second-Lieutenant B R Reilly, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, Higher Standard Urdu; Lieutenant G D R MacMahon 124th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry, Higher Standard Urdu; Lieutenant J H Henderson, 126th Napier Rifles, Higher Standard Urdu; Second-Lieutenant O D Bennett, Unattached List, attached 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment Higher Standard Urdu; Lieutenant J B Christian, Indian Medical Service, Higher Standard Urdu; Lieutenant H G F Christie, 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lower Standard Urdu; Second-Lieutenant A P Y Langhorne, No. 53 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lower Standard Urdu; Lieutenant F E W Baldwin, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, Lower Standard Urdu; Second-Lieutenant D S Orchard, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Lower Standard Urdu; Second-Lieutenant J McL G Taylor, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Lower Standard Urdu; Lieutenant A FitzG Ramsay, Cheshire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Lower Standard Urdu; Second-Lieutenant R C G Pollock, Worcestershire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment Lower Standard Urdu; Second-Lieutenant E L Taylor, Wiltshire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Lower Standard Urdu; and Captain A L Webb, Royal Army Medical Corps, Lower Standard Urdu.

Lieutenant E B Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse, has been permitted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Captain R W C Blair, 123rd Outram's Rifles, is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical certificate for six months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extentions of leave by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Captain J L Alexander, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, till 9th November, 1904, on private affairs, Lieutenant E B Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse, for one week, on private affairs Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) W B Fiers, 106th Mahratta Light Infantry, for twenty days, on private affairs, in extention of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 350 of 1.04 Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) G H Turner, 124th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry, for one month on private affairs;

Major G S Thomson, I M S has been granted an extention of leave for three months, on private affair.

Captain C S Cowie, Royal Scots (2nd Battalion) has leave of absence to 22nd August, 1904, on medical certificate.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H N Byass, York and Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion) is granted leave of absence for four months on private affairs.

TRAINING THE ZEBRULE.

THE zebra is claiming some attention just now and the great British public are asked not only to admire his beautiful marking but to consider the possibility of his utility. The cross between the zebra and the horse or donkey rejoices in the name of the zebrule, and it is this animal that enthusiasts think may prove useful for military transport purposes. At Home Professor Cossar Ewart has been experimenting in breeding, and in India similar steps are now being undertaken under the supervision of Colonel Morgan head of the Civil Veterinary Department. Four zebras undoubtedly belonging to the second variety of Burchells zebra and named after their first discoverer Chapman, have lately been received at the Hissar Government Farm for the purpose of carrying out certain experiments with regard to zebrule breeding. These animals were captured in a kraal and further particulars are being awaited from the authorities in East Africa as to the exact locality in which they were taken. They arrived in excellent condition, and at first were inclined to show temper and to "savage" their attendants but in two or three days, after constant handling and petting, they settled down and became perfectly docile and tractable. They stand about 12 hands and are very sturdy, compact animals as their photographs now in Simla, serve to show. Some forty carefully selected pony and donkey mares have been procured to mate with them. Hitherto experiments of this nature have been carried out only on a very small scale in different parts of the world, but so far as we are able to judge at present the zebrule possesses all the qualifications necessary for transport work. It is further claimed for him that in countries like East and South Africa, where enormous losses occur annually from tsetse fly and horse sickness, he is immune, and it remains to be proved whether this immunity will apply to some of the more deadly diseases of this country. Experiments on so large a scale have never been attempted before, and as they are being carried out in consultation with the highest authorities at Home, it is hoped that in course of time many of the vexed questions relating to sterility, reversion and telegony will be solved. Hissar is admirably adapted for the carrying out of such experiments as there can no question that the mules and donkeys bred on the farm are magnificent animals. The expriment of donkey-breeding was started at a most opportune moment for the continental market had completely failed, and as a last resource the Government of India were compelled to import jacks from America at an enormous price. It has now been conclusively proved that jacks equal in every way to Indian requirements can be bred at Hissar at a very moderate cost thereby saving large sums annually and leaving us independent of the foreign market. It may be noted also that the Indore State authorities, finding it very difficult to obtain mules for tranport work have taken up donkey breeding and propose running the scheme on sound lines. It is astonishing to see the results gained at Hissar by judicious mating and careful feading: some of the yearlings stand nearly 13 hands and possess enormous bone and substance. Zebrule breeding can be carried on side by side with donkey, breeding and should prove most interesting during the next few years.—"Pioneer."

ABOUT EUGENICS.

A SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM.

THE newly-formed Sociological Society held an opening discussion on May 10, at the School of Economics and Political Science, when Dr. Francis Galton, F.R. S., read a paper on "Eugenics: Its Definition, Scope, and Aim." Professor Karl Pearson, F.R.S., presided.

Dr. Galton defined eugenics as the science which dealt with all influences that improved the inborn qualities of a race, and with those that developed them to the utmost advantage. He suggested various matters to which the Sociological Society might well give its attention. These included a dissemination of the laws of heredity so far as they were surely known, historical inquiry into the races with which the various classes of society are allied according to civic usefulness) had contributed to the population as various times, systematic collection of facts as to large and thriving families, and influences affecting marriage.

Dr. Maudsley referred to the diversity exhibited in families as a great difficulty in regard to laying down doctrines of heredity, adducing Shakespeare as a striking instance. Conclusions could not be drawn from the breeding of animals, as the complexities of human mind and passion did not in the case of animals, enter into the calculation. With regard to love, he was not sure that Nature, in her blind, impulsive way, was not wiser than we should be in laying down conditions for its control.

Dr. Mercier held that it was not possible, from the constitution of parents, to predict what the constitution of the offspring would be, and attributed the widely-prevailing erroneous opinion on the subject to the doctrines of Zola, whose conception of the laws of heredity was totally false.

Dr. R. Hutchison dwelt upon the question of food as of more importance than the improvement of the environment.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd remarked that the science of eugenics, above all things, should advance with, and not precede, a real science of social evolution.

Mr. H. G. Wells believed that the conscious selection of the best for reproduction would always be impracticable, and that in the sterilisation of failures the possibility of improvement lay.

Dr. Alice Drysdale Vickery made the pithy remark apropos of housing conditions, that a breeder of cattle would not put more than a certain number of animals in a field.

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A DOUBLE WEDDING IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENCE.)

HINDU marriages are of such common occurrence, and the attendant ceremonies and festivities are so similar in each case, that, as a rule, there is nothing of special notice to chronicle in regard to them; but when one is told that the expenses of a particular wedding have run into lacs, one's interest is immediately aroused and the question follows, "how could so much money have been spent." A short account of the weddings of the grand-nephews of Raja Goculdass, the well-known billionare of Jubbulpore may, therefore, not prove to be altogether uninteresting, seeing that not only were several lacs of rupees spent on the festivities, but that the festivities themselves were unique in character and almost regal in their splendour.

The publication of an account of the weddings that took place about a month ago, has been unavoidably delayed by the serious illness of one of the bridegrooms at Bhopal. He could not be moved to Jabbulpore till the 20th May, and any description of gaieties would have been in questionable taste while one of the principal actors in the celebration was lying dangerously ill, his life even being for some days despaired of.

The wedding festivities began at Jubbulpore in the early part of the year, by a general invitation to the tenants of the Raja's extensive zemindaries in almost all the districts of the Central Provinces, to come in and enjoy his hospitality. Between 500 and 1,000 daily availed themselves of the generous invitation. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, and before leaving, each received from the Raja's own hands a present of either a shawl, a piece of broadcloth, dopattas, or some other useful article of clothing, ranging in value according to the social position of the recipient. Nautch parties, got up in honour of the guests, were held nightly during the whole time the festivities lasted. Raja Goculdass, with his usual large heartedness made it a point not to accept wedding presents in any shape or form from his tenants.

The entertainment to the residents of Jubbulpore began with an evening party at the Raja's new palace in honor of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who with his popular Chief Secretary, Mr. B. Robertson, I.C.S., C.I.E., the C.C.'s staff, and the elite and gentry of the town, both European and Indian, graced the occasion by their presence. Outside on the terrace above the marble entrance to the Palace grounds, the Band of the Native Infantry discoursed sweet music, while in the magnificent reception hall a dancing girl from Benares delighted the eyes and ears of the Indian gentlemen by her melodious singing and graceful movements. The viands provided for the refreshment of the illustrious company were the choicest that could be procured in Calcutta and Bombay, Pelliti's confectionary being especially appreciated. All present seemed to thoroughly enjoy the entertainment, and after witnessing a grand pyrotechnic display on the Hanumantal, and submitting to the customary garlanding and pan attar, the company dispersed, not, however, witout wishing the bridegrooms every happiness and prosperity.

This general entertainment was followed by several special ones offered to the different communities of Jubbulpore. The Parsis, Mahomedans, Bengalis, Parwars, Agarwalas, Bhargavas and other sections too numerous to mention, as also the Bench and the Bar, from the highest to the lowest, all were feted in turn, the very servants not being overlooked by the generous Raja, who, in addition to banquets, presented each guest with a cashmere shawl.

Next in order of time came the "Barath" party to Sobhapore, a village situated in the Hoshangabad District, and about 7 miles from the Piparia station of the G. I. P. Railway. The wedding party from Jubbulpore alone, numbered over 3,000 guests, besides a numerous host of retainers; and as the ordinary mail and passenger trains were not sufficient to convey so large a company, special trains had to be run at the Raja's expense. Thanks, however, to the excellent arrangements made, all the guests were met by the Raja's representatives at the station, provided with tickets and comfortably placed in the trains which conveyed them to Piparia, where, on arrival, they were personally received by Kumar Jivandass, treated to light refreshments and sent off in the Raja's private carriages to the Sobhapore Camp. The Jubbulpore guests were by no means the only ones that responded to the invitation. Every up and down train that stopped at Piparia from the 17th to the 23rd of April brought between two and three hundred, some from remote parts of India. A faint idea of the number that attended may be gathered, when it is known that about 150 horse carriages, landaus, barouches, and victorias, 100 tongas and 500 bullock carts had been requisitioned to deal with the traffic, and that these were kept busy the whole time.

The road from Piparia to Sobhapore had been specially repaired for the occasion and was marked off on either side with flags and lamps in order that both the day and night arrivals might not lose their way. En route, too, the convenience and comforts of guests had been fully considered. Wells had been sunk and servants stationed at intervals of a mile or so to supply sharbet, cold water and light refreshments to all who chose to partake of them. At the Camp, though to the casual observer all seemed bustle and confusion, yet as a matter of fact, everything was being done methodically; for immediately on arrival, attendants appeared to take charge of the guests and guide them to the particular portion of the camp that had been allotted to them where all their wants and wishes were fully anticipated. The camp itself was pitched on a level plain to the left of the Sobhapore-Sohagpur road, immediately adjoining the village of Sobhapore and covered an area of a mile square. In the centre on a plot 500 feet square stood the Sabha Mandup, an impesing shamiana capable of seating 7,000 people, and erected on a raised platform. It was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers outside, and beautiful satin and lace curtains, brilliant chandeliers, huge mirrors and pictures by famous Indian artists inside. Velvet pile carpets and rugs in profusion laid on a pure white floor cloth, added to the comfort of the guests, and at night when the structure was lighted by powerful Kitson lights, the effect was exquisite and fairy-like. A magnificent triumphal arch and gateway with real clock tower spanned the road leading into the camp on the East and on either side the carriage drive was skirted by lawns and flowering plants. Up towards the Sabha Mandup, 8 temporary dwellings had been erected, each 212 feet by 30 feet in dimensions. On the west or opposite side of the Sabha Mandup about 500 large tents had been pitched in positions harmonizing with the general plan of the camp, and surrounding the whole was a neat pallisading of painted bamboo. At the northern boundary stood the Hindoo cooking and dining rooms, and on the south the Mahomedan, while the English Camp was pitched to the south-east, and the Camps of Rai Bahadur Bullabhdass and Kumar Jiwandass to the north and south respectively of the main entrance. The whole camp was lighted by numerous Kitson lights under the charge of a skilled European mechanic and as special water-works had been established and miles of pipes laid on all over the camp, the supply of that most essential commodity, pure water, was unlimited. Opposite to the Sabha Mandap, facing the Entrance Gate, were a beautiful fountain and an immense flagstaff with the flags of all nations floating gracefully from its summit, while at its base was a raised stand on which the Rewah State and Meerut brass Bands performed in turns.

The great event was the triumphal entry of the bridegroom's wedding procession into the Sobhapore Camp. It formed up at a village two or three miles from Sobhapore and was so long that when the leading elephant reached Sobhapore, the last of the carriages had barely left the starting point. The procession itself was bewildering in its magnitude and magnificence. Stately elephants—the leading one being ridden by the bridegroom—with velvet and cloth of gold trappings, surmounted by silver howdahs, numberless camels clothed in crimson and green; prancing horses bedecked with costly jewellery and ridden by the father, uncle, and friends of the bridegroom. A body of the Kumar Sahib's native Lancers mounted on white chargers, another on bays. The European stable assistants well mounted and alert in their becoming uniform; banner bearers, brass bands, gold and silver palanquins, state carriages, and lastly innumerable bullock coaches, all combined to make a pageant the like of which had never been witnessed by those present: for few private individuals could hope to attempt such a wedding celebration.

We do sometimes read that in the good old days weddings of Rajas and Princes were the signals for great pomp and glory, but in these latter days such exhibitions are extremely rare, and demand bottomless purses and a talent for hospitality such as the Raja Sahib possesses.

It is estimated that at the lowest computation 20,000 guests were entertained by the Raja Sahib Among the Europeans present were Brigadier-General Denning, commanding the Nerbudda District and Mrs. Denning; Mr. DeBrett I. C. S., the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, C. P.; Mr. Halifax, I. C. S. Divisional and Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore. Mr. Crosthwaite I. C. S and Mr. Mehdi Hosein, The Bench and Bar of Jubbulpore and other places were well represented and all the Raises of the Central Provinces, with very few exceptions accompanied by their followers lent picturesqueness to the proceedings. The amusements consisted chiefly of nautches and theatrical performances. For the former, skilled nautch girls had been brought from Lucknow, Benares, Patna and Calcutta, some of whom are noted for the excellence of their singing, for their superb skirt dancing. Most noticeable amongst them was one of two Lucknow sisters who on account of her grace, her sweet singing, her elaborate and expensive toilet, and the blaze of jewels that covered her seemed to be the most appreciated, an additional and attractive feature of her performance being her singing in English of English love songs. The native comedians were very amusing in their way and judging from the merriment that resulted from their witty sallies it was quite apparent that their efforts were approved.

The commissariat arrangements for so vast and varied a company were perfect, abundant supplies and special cooks being engaged for each community. A chef was secured from one of the leading hotels in Bombay for the English Camp, which was under specially capable European management. Not a single case of serious illness was reported during the festivities, and this speaks volumes for the purity of the drinking water, the excellence of the catering and the effectiveness of the conservancy arrangements. The Government Police assisted by the Kumar Sahib's private sepoys maintained perfect order and there were no reported breaches of the law, due possibly to the respectability of the crowd as a whole.

One night just before the nautch began and shortly before the breaking up of the Camp, Kumar Jiwandass, in a neat little speech made an offer, on behalf of his father, of a large sum pf money to be devoted to some work of utility in connection with the village of Sobhapore in commemoration of the happy event then being celebrated, Mr. DeBrett, the Deputy Commissioner, who was present, accepted the gift and warmly thanked the Rajah for his generosity promising to consult the District Board as to the best method of utilizing the money. A grand display of fireworks concluded the entertainment, and most of the guests hurried off to their homes to attend to whatever pressing business awaited them previous to setting out for Bhopal where the second wedding was to be held. Unfortunately the bridegroom took ill before the ceremonies had commenced and it was with the utmost difficulty that the marriage itself could be performed some of the minor rites having to be deferred. Everything had of course been arranged on the same magnificent scale as at Sobhapore. The procession was quite as brilliant and the guests if anything more numerous but anxiety like a thick pall hung over the camp and though the amusements were there, the spirit of the guests could not rise to the occasion. As the child's condition grew more and more critical the guests very wisely elected to disperse.

Prayers were recited both day and night for the recovery of the patient, and it is rumoured that the Rajah, R. B. Ballabhdass and Kumar Jiwandass, bowed with grief, spent large sums of money in alms in order to propitiate the deity. Her Highness the Begum too, I am informed, ordered prayers to be offered in all the mosques and much gratitude and satisfaction is felt that the general prayer was heard, and the sickness of the lad abated. On his perfect restoration to health it is believed that some, at least, of the suspended gaieties will be resumed; all rejoice with the Rajah, R. B. Ballabhdass and Kumar Jiwandass at the lad's timely recovery.

The success of both functions was due almost entirely to the admirable foresight and grasp of details exhibited by Kumar Jiwandass and his excellent taste and indomitable energy. He designed the Sobhapore Camp and superintended its erection, conceived the idea of the Water Works and under his magic wand the desert place was made to veritably blossom like the rose and a waste howling wilderness was transformed, for the time being, into a gay modern city. Messrs E. A. Russell and A Wright ably assisted him and they too earned the thanks of the guests for whom they catered so successfully.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rewah and H. H. the Begum of Bhopal both placed the resources of their respective states at Raja Gokuldass' disposal, and nothing could have exceeded their disinterested kindness and liberality. Private individuals too, vied with each other in their offers of help both in the times of rejoicing at Sobhapore and of sorrow at Bhopal. Every one, in fact, both at Jubbulpur and at Bhopal, entered into the spirit of the occasion.

THE SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

DR. KEIGHLEY ON PRONUNCIATION IN SONG.

THE Incorporated Society of Musicians, which was founded in Manchester more than twenty years ago, is now a national organisation. In the various "sections" into which the Society is divided a great deal is done by means of lectures, discussions, and social gatherings to draw together those men and women who are engaged in neighbouring districts in the teaching or practice of music. On May 14, a pleasant meeting, or rather series of meetings of the members of the Society in the three sections of Manchester, Liverpool, and West Lancashire took place at the Grand Hotel, Manchester. First there was a combined Council meeting, at which some matters of business were discussed. Then to the accompaniments of "afternoon tea," the Manchester section held a reception for the welcoming of the visitors. Following this was an open meeting at which Dr. T. Keighley read a paper on "Some modern languages and their pronunciation in speech and song." Later in the evening the members dined together under the chairmanship of Mr. A. E. Isaac, of Liverpool, who in the absence of Mr. W. D. Hall had also presided at the preceding meetings.

Dr. Keighley's paper dealt with the four modern languages—English, French, Italian, and German—which more nearly affect musicians, and it took the form of an enquiry into the principles which of language underlie pronunciation, and musicians, he said, must at times have difficulties with pronunciation, but these might be overcome by any who would give some little attention not merely to the lips, but to the tongue, jaws, &c., by means of which the various vowels and consonants are shaped. We often heard it said that foreigners could not pronounce "th," and that none but Welsh people could give the "ll" properly. What ought to be said was that these sounds were peculiar to certain languages and therefore more or less difficult to strangers. But granted that the stranger might hear the sound and be told how it should be produced, hope should be no reason why anyone should not succeed in imitating a sound produced by another. Dr. Keighley urged that more care should be given in musical education to the principles of pronunciation. Pupils were left to the mercy of the particular teachers whom fortune might send them, and in the absence of a standard who was to say what was good and what was bad? After speaking of the evils which arise from "the two great sins" of carelessness and affectation on the part of singers, he went at some length into the question of phonetics, carefully comparing the vowels and consonants of the four languages under discussion. The English language, he said, had long been held up to ridicule on account of its consonants. But latterly a great change had taken place in vocal music, and now the languages chiefly used were German and English—"the two least musical of the lot." Wagner, Brahms and Elgar had used these Saxon languages with beautiful results, in spite of great difficulties.—(Hear, hear.) Many of our singers give so little attention to consonants that Dr. Keighley felt inclined to say to them "Take care of the consonants, and the vowels will take care of themselves." If the Teutonic languages presented greater difficulties because of their consonants, he would say, "Study those parts of speech all the more." And if these two languages could not be so soft as the Italian they had at any rate the advantage of being so much more emphatic. "But," he said, in conclusion, "for the ones really to succeed in the study of foreign languages one must first be master of one's own."—(Applause).

SOME ADVANCES IN SCIENCE.

"ENGINEERING" describes in some detail many of the appliances exhibited at the Royal Society Soirée and indicative of advances in science. Our contemporary refers to Mr. Cunynghame's improved muffle and crucible furnaces for laboratories or are studios in operation. The distinctive feature of these furnaces is the practical absence of any escape of heat from the interior; the metal casings of those exhibited being quite cold to the touch, while a crucible containing 7 lb. of phosphor bronze was melted inside. The heat is confined by a thick jacket of non-conducting material, and, consequently, not only is the use of the furnace rendered easy and pleasant, but the quantity of gas or petroleum required for heating is reduced to one-quarter of what it otherwise would be. It was found that an ordinary Bunsen burner is sufficient for a furnace taking muffles 7 in. wide, so that no flues are necessary to carry off the fumes.

Engineering" refers to Mr. T. C. Porter's interesting method of reinforcing sounds. An ordinary phonograph had its trumpet removed, and a mixture of coal-gas and air under slight pressure passed over the diaphragm. The gas was led from the diaphragm by two india-rubber tubes, at the end of which were jets. These jets were set at an angle with each other, so that the issuing gas was spread into a sheet. If the phonograph was worked with this arrangement, extremly feeble sounds were all that were heard, but on igniting the gas at the convergent jets, the flame rendered, the sounds perfectly audible, and the articulation was very nearly as good as could be obtained with the use of a trumpet.

One of the most striking exhibitions, continues "Engineering," was the Auxetophone, shown by the Hon. C. A. Parsons, F.R.S. The recording stylus of a gramaphone, instead of setting up the required sound waves by causing a diaphragm to vibrate, was made to operate an air-valve on the principle of a relay. The air-valve controlled the admission of air under a pressure of 2 lb. per square inch into the trumpet of the instrument. Every vibration of the stylus in passing over the record caused a puff of air to be admitted by the valve, and the sound-producing effect was extraordinary. The harshness associated with phonographic reproduction was entirely absent, and the volume of sound was too great to be pleasant within a considerable distance of the instrument. Songs and orchestral music were reproduced in a manner that would bear comparison with the original both for timbre and articulation.

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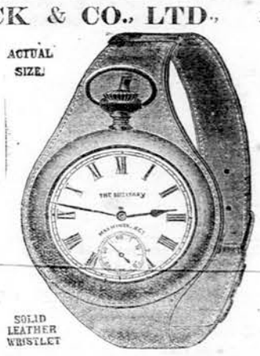

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

To Mr. Richard Mansell, whose name has for many years been associated with theatrical enterprise of the best order, and to Mr. Napoleon Lambelet, the well-known composer and conductor, has descended the profoundly academic honour of introducing a season of Ancient Greek Tragedy at the Court Theatre in Sloane Square, Mlle. E. Smilto, the star of the occasion, who brings her Athenian company from Rome, is a very famous tragedienne among her own people, and devotes her life to the production of the sadly reduced repertoire of Sophocles and his rival Euripides. Of the seven that remain of Sophocles's one hundred and twenty tragedies, the black eyed and broad browed pet of the University of Athens has selected Electra for the opening of her first English season.

And if she her company, many of whom are students of philology holding University degrees, meet with the support that is reasonably looked for in the colleges and schools in and around London, and among independent Greek scholars, Antigone may follow, and perchance Philoctetes, while it is well within the boundaries of Possibility that we shall witness a performance of that ghastliest of ghastly domestic tragedies, œdipus at Colonos which the author, charged with insanity by his children, who were getting sick of waiting to inher it his possessions, read before the Areopagus, asking if such a work, which he had only lately finished, could have been written by a man of unsound mind. He was acquitted on this evidence—the evidence of his senses—and revenged himself upon his greedy offspring by hanging on to the more than ripe old age of ninety-one.

Unguarded comment upon this incident in the life of Sophocles led to Mlle. Smilto, when in Paris, letting slip an admirable example for the late Du Maurier's Punch collection of "Things One Would Rather Have Left Unsaid." A most enthusiastic Greek scholar, as well as an actress of considerable note, Mlle. Smilto delights in talking of the intellect of her favourite authors; and here is an interesting little conversation that followed closely upon her introduction to one of the tragic poets of France:

"Ah! what a man was Sophocles exclaimed the tragedienne with much appreciative fire.

Yes, what a man! repeated the tragic poet.

What poet of to-day, demanded Mlle. Smilto, could successfully defend himself against a charge of insanity by reading his latest play to his judges?

Ah! responded tragic poet with a warmth that refused, in spite of heroic effort on the part of compared genius, to rise above the tapid. Then the tragedienne realised that she had said something awkward, and turned from Sophocles to Sarah Bernhardt. This as at happened, was not the happiest of moves, seeing that it was pretty well about Paris at the time that Mme. Bernhardt had recently rejected the poor man's latest poetic tragedy.

"Dick" Mansell, who is partner with Mr. Napoleon Lambelet in the business of introducing the Athenian dramatic company to London, is one of the most conspicuous, because one of the largest and most picturesque, figures of theatrical Bohemia. Noting his large but well-cut face, clean-shaven all but his eyebrows (as an over-conscientious writer is reported to have said when describing Edwin Booth), and remembering what one usually expects when such a face belongs to a man with wavy grey hair, an enormous black soft felt hat, and a voice of theatrically-cultured richness and clearness, one to whom he was a stranger would be inclined to put him down at once as a magically preserved example of the typical tragedian of forty years ago. But although Mr. Mansell has played many heavy parts in his time, his name will always remain connected with the opera bouffe industry, for it is never likely to be forgotten that it was he that produced "Chilperic" at the Lyceum in 1870, and so laid the foundation stone in this country of comic opera and its offspring, musical comedy. At the "complimentary matinee" given to him at the Adelphi in March, the committee for which included Sir Charles Wyndham (president), Sir Henry Irving, and Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, W. H. Kendal, Wilson Barrett, and Lewis Waller, Mr. Mansell was described in Mr. Mostyn T. Piggott's "poetical address" as the man,

"Who housed beneath a solid British roof
The light insouciance of opera bouffe,"

and thus became entitled to pose

"As father of our foremost form of merriment."

And now (for such are the contrasts of the day's work) the ever energetic and picturesque Giant Mansell is preparing to work up a demand for ancient Greek tragedy!

In appearance, Mr. Napoleon Lambelet is the exact opposite to the "father of our foremost form of merriment. The composer of the overture and incidental music for our old friends Sophocles and Euripides is a man of slight and delicate build, with a Grecian cast of face (he is himself from Athens), dark hair and darkish skin, and an appearance about his deep thinking brows, his wide-open, glittering, grey eyes, and his graceful, sinewy hands, as well as about the almost fretful earnestness of his speech and manner, that makes one feel, when in conversation with him, that one is talking to a big bunch of nerves tied round with a ribbon of flesh and blood. And yet, for all these signs of a sympathy with the higher things, Napoleon Lambelet, by one of those fickle and contradictory operations of destiny which ever wait upon the imaginative man, has composed quite a lot of music of the light order.

He made his first appearance in this country as the composer of The Yashmark, a Shaftesbury Theatre musical-comedy production, which, through some misfortune of management, had to be withdrawn just when it seemed to be taking the town; and not long after the collapse of this piece, a leading feature of which has been revived in "The Earl and the Girl, Mr. Lambelet wrote the music for a lively thing at the Comedy called, I think, Pot-Pourri, which turned out principally noteable for giving to the world that remarkably popular song, Mary was a Housemaid." The composer's best work is heard at the Lambelet concerts he gives from time to time in the "matinee musicale" halls of the West. Here he is heard as a composer of serious works, and it is here that he is really in his element. Mr. Lambelet married an unpretentious English lady, who is, nevertheless, an accomplished singer, and they possess a little girl, who, it is scarcely necessary to say, is the little girl on the earth.

Mr. Charles Collette, who is proud of the strange and novel distinction of being at once a low comedian and yet the tallest on the English stage, recently lost his luggage under conditions which seem to show that the element of farcical comedy is not strictly confined to the limits of the stage and that the man who pursues it for a living is sometimes pursued by it for a sport. Mr. Collette was travelling recently with his Wax Happened to jones company from London to Manchester, and at Leicester he got out of his seat, leaving his bags behind him to indicate a desire on the part of the owner for renewed occupation, and boarded the luncheon car. When he returned to his compartment at Derby, and glanced round for his belongings, he found they had disappeared. He looked searchingly into the faces of his fellow-passengers for information, but discovered nothing but a peculiar smile. The only man in the carriage besides the comedian who wasn't smiling was a kind faced little man who was manifestly ill at ease. Presently this little man in reply to a stern look of mute inquiry, pleaded apologetically: "I'm really very sorry; but when you didn't return to your seat at Leicester, I supposed you had been left behind, so, to save you trouble and anxiety, I threw your bags out of window as we were leaving the station!" The recording angel who keeps the Offence Book was not at that moment called upon to enter a memo. of the words, "Thank you, my dear sir! I am extremely obliged to you for your kindness!"

There are two distinct and different stage versions of Frank Norris's sensational novel, "The Pit" one being played in New York and the other in London. So Mr. Murray Carson, who has removed "The Wheat King" from the Apollo to the Avenue, would like Americans in London to know that in paying a visit to the adptation he and Miss Enno Beringer are appearing in they will not be encountering an entirely familiar friend. The excitement of the great Chicago Stock Exchange, or Pit scene, in the Apollo-Avenue presentation has been spreading over the footlights into the auditorium, and on one night last week a man in the other pit got wound up to such a pitch of sympathy with the interesting gambler Curtis Judwin, that he was with difficulty prevented by a friend from standing up in his seat and shouting out to the wheat king not to go too far. A British audience is so hard to move to emotion nowadays, that Mr. Murray Carson and his companions in the "Pit" would be almost justified in framing the record of that incident as a testimonial, and hanging it in the vestibule of the theatre.

The quaint old comedian, Mr. E. J. Odell, who, in his conspirator's hat and blue goggles, seems somehow to haunt rather than to frequent the theatrical clubs, so mysterious is the air with which he suddenly appears on the scene, has not lost the art of being solemnly funny. His latest gravely-given joke, which is not so much in favour of himself as of a largely advertised dentifrice is worth repeating. Gliding into the Savage club one night recently, he stood before a little knot of members who were gathered in the hall, and drew their attention to the time-worn ivories which serve him in his sturdy old age for a set of teeth. His friends turned to him inquiringly.

"And from that imperfect dental exhibition.
Stained with expressed juices of the weed Nicotian,
Came these hollow accents;"

To think gentlemen, that a person should have come up to me outside and addressed me as Mr. Odol!

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Malabar and Malabarhill	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Sat Nagpada, Kamathipura, Thakordas, Byculla, and Jet Nagpada	2	2	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	1	7
J Mahimand Worli	0	1	3
Water Divisions	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	9	7	86
Total plague deaths to date	276,095	267,805	1142
Corresponding last year	527	89	

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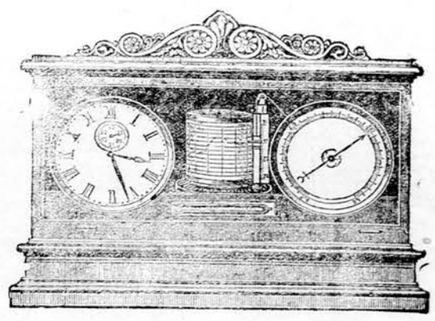

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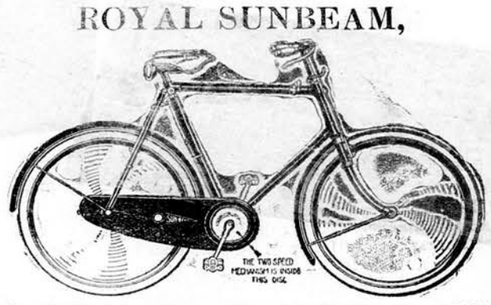

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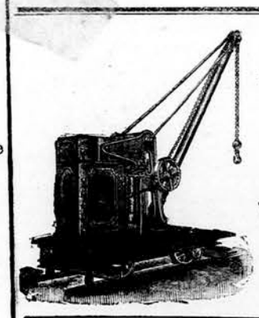

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